PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,811—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th Oct.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	19th October,

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 25th September, 1896.

[illegible]MEWARD PASSAGES.

SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and [illegible] and as accommodation is allotted in [illegible] application, EARLY DECISION is [illegible]d.

[illegible] for securing passages, but applications [illegible]companied by deposit of half passage [illegible]

[illegible] sailings, fares, &c., on application to

THOS. COOK & SON.
BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 10th Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 8th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—

CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.

Apply to

BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Certificated ENGINE-DRIVER, who understands driving fixed Steam Engines, particularly Worthington Hydraulic Pump Engines, for the Balramdass Water Works, Raipur, on a salary of Rs. 50, with increment of Rs. 5 after every six months approved service up to a maximum of Rs. 65 with free quarters. One who has actually worked such Engines for not less than couple of years will be preferred.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned not later than the 10th October, 1896.

D. S. SATHAYE, Executive Engineer,
Balramdass Water Works.
Raipur, the 19th September, 1896.

SERRAVALLOS' FERRUGINOUS QUININE, THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price : Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1896—SHOOTING SEASON—1896.

CARTRIDGES

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS,
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY. LIMITED,
AND

ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with **SCHULTZE'S POWDER.**

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CELEBRATED BATTLE SCENES.

The prices quoted are for UNFRAMED PICTURES.

THE modern process of PHOTOGRAVURES gives us some of the finest and most delicate reproductions. The high prefection of skill in the process of printing has resulted in a condition of things whereby Works of Art of the highest artistic merit and elevating character can be reproduced at such a price as to bring them within the reach of those whose means are of the most modest kind.

Generally speaking, all Photogravures are seen to the best advantage in frames of unpolished oak reeded or plain, with inner flats close to the picture. The flats may be either plain or gilded. The price of Oak and Gold frames varies according to the size of the picture Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 is the usual cost.

	Size of picture.	Size of mount.
"DONE FOR"—Rs. 3-8. An incident of Dr. Jameson's Expedition. This is an oblong picture, from the original of W. W. Lloyd.	10 × 6¾	12 × 15
"FLIGHT"—Rs. 22. An oblong picture, from the painting of Ajdukiewiez Zsigmund.	19 × 39	31¼ × 41
AFTER THE BATTLE, TEL-EL-KEBIR—Rs. 55. An oblong picture, by Lady Butler (Miss Thompson) and engraved by Richard Josey.	19 × 39½	31½ × 51½
TEL-EL-KEBIR—Rs. 40. An oblong engraving, from the original painting by A. de Neuville.	22 × 36	35 × 48
"UN PORTEUR DE DEPECHES—Rs. 40. (Despatch Bearer—Pres Metz, Sept. 1890. An oblong photogravure from the original, by A de Neuville.	55 × 34	34 × 46
"RETOUR D'UNE RECONNAISSANCE"—Rs. 40. An oblong photogravure from the original painting by A de Neuville.	21 × 30½	31 × 41
"FLOREAT ETONA"—Rs. 55. An upright engraving by John Cother Webb. An eye witness of the attack on Laing's neck thus describes the incident depicted,—"Poor Elwes fell among the 58th. He shouted to another Eton boy (Adjt. of the 58th, whose horse had been Shot): "Come Along, Monck! Floreat Etona! We must be in the front rank!" and he was Shot "Immediately."	26 × 29	32½ × 43¾
"THE LAST ELEVEN AT MAIWAND"—Rs. 45. An oblong engraving, by G. A. Tomkins, after an original painting by Frank Feller.	22 × 32½	29½ × 44
"THE THIN RED LINE"—Rs. 45. (93rd Highlanders, Balaclava). An oblong engraving from the original painting by R. Gibb.	18½ × 21¼	32½ × 42
"LE DESERTEUR"—Rs. 40. A Photogravure from the original painting of A. de Neuville, upright.	21 × 28	31½ × 41
"CHEIK ARABE EN VOYAGE"—Rs. 48. (Arab Sheikh Travelling.) An oblong photogravure by A. Schreyer.	25½ × 31½	33¼ × 49
"LA FOUR A CHAUX"—Rs. 35. Episode de la Bataille de Champigny. An oblong photogravure from the original painting of N. de Neuville.	24½ × 37	34½ × 56
"NAPOLEON'S CURASSIERS AT WATERLOO"—Rs. 25. (The Sunken Road of Ohain) An oblong engraving from the picture by Stanley Berkeley, exhibit ed at the Royal Academy, 1894.	23 × 33	32½ × 44
"ENGAGEMENT DE CAVALERIE." (Tunisie.)—Rs. 48. An oblong Photogravure by A. Schreyer, depicting an incident of the Cavalry engagements in the Tunisian Campaign.	25 × 38	33½ × 46
"AVANT-POSTE ARABE"—Rs. 48. (Arabian Advance Guard.) An oblong Photogravure by A. Schreyer.	25 × 32	34 × 46
"SALUT AUX BLESSES."—Rs. 25. (Saluting the wounded.) An oblong Photogravure by Edward Detaille.	18 × 24½	26½ × 35
"LA CEMETIERE DE S. PRIVAT, 1870."—Rs. 30. An oblong Photogravure from the original of A. de Neuville, depicting an incident of the Franco-German War, in the Cemetery of S. Privat. This is the companion picture to "Le Borget," 18th August, 1870.	24 × 30	31 × 40¼
"PRISONNIER."—Rs. 48. An oblong Photogravure by A. Morot.	23 × 30½	31½ × 41
"MOODKEE."—Rs. 21. Charge of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, 18th December, 1845. An oblong Photogravure by Alfred C. Alais, from the painting of Ernest Crofts, A. R. A.	22 × 33½	29¾ × 44
"THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ 1812."—Rs. 40. An oblong Photogravure by Bishop Pratt, from the original of R. Caton Woodville, R. I. exhibited in the Academy 1894.	26 × 33	32¾ × 44
"QUATRE BRAS" "THE ROLL CALL"—Rs. 20 each A pair of oblong engravings, by W. P. Hielland and Richard Josey, after the original paintings by Elizabeth Thompson (Lady Butler.)	20 × 33½	29¼ × 46½
"SCOTLAND FOR EVER"—Rs. 65. An oblong engraving showing the charge of the Royal Scots Greys at Waterloo, after the painting by Elizabeth Thompson, (Lady Butler.)	25¼ 42	38 × 51
"A LA RECHERCHE D'UN QUE."—Rs. 40. (Searching for the Ford.) An upright Photogravure from the originally A. de Neuville.	21 × 31	32 × 41
"SAVING THE GUNS AT MAIWAND."—Rs. 65. An oblong engraving by G. D. Giles.	25 × 39	35¼ × 41

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many ; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better classes of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day ; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	,,	600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	,,	625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	,,	225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	,,	240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,,	250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	• COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	• ,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	• • • ,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5-in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, AT 6-15 P.M.
MR. S. H. MORSE,
(Pupil of Mr. T. V. Twinning).

BALLAD CONCERT.

Part proceeds to be given to the Children's Ward, Khandalla Convalescent Home.

Mr. R. N. MANT, will play organ Solo—
Entriacte (Rosamond) ....Schubert.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, will sing—
"Mother Darling" ....Hulmund.
"When thy blue Eyes" .....Lassen.
"La Serenata" ....Tosti.
Miss HUMPHREY will sing—
"A Song of May" ....Lord H. Summerset.
Miss EMMELINE DaCUNHA, will play Pianoforte Solo—
Dans les bois (In the Woods).Lizst.
Capt. J. N. MURRAY MacGREGOR, will sing—
"Non e Ver" ....Titto Mattei.
Surg.-Capt. F. WADE-BROWN, will sing—
"The King's own" ....Bonheur.
Mr. E. McCAUSLAND, will sing—
"By the Fountain" ....S. Adams.
and
Mr. S. H. MORSE, will sing—
"Si tu Savais" ....Balfe.
"A Little Mountain Lad" ...Roeckel.

Admission to all parts of the Hall,
ONE RUPEE.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Carriages at 7-15. Mr. T. V. TWINNING.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that Mr. G. PRIER DeSAONE and Mr. H. STAUBER, have been ADMITTED into our Firm as PARTNERS, from this date.

PRIER DeSOANE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSENE OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, for the purchase of KEROSENE OIL EMPTY CASES and TINS, which may become available for disposal during the six months, November to April next.

Further particulars and Tender forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th October, 1896.

LADIES' Extra Quality.

FELT RIDING HATS AND HELMETS.

Our new Consignment just received comprises Black Felt Riding Hats, and Drab Sun Helmets in various neat and pretty shapes.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. DHUNJISHA SORABJI COOPER and Mr. BURJORJI SORABJI COOPER as my PARTNERS in my Firm for the supply of Mill and Gin Stores, 1st January, 1896, and the business of the Frm will from this date be carried on in the name of NARIELWALA, COOPER and Co.

PESTONJI SHAPOORJI NARIELWALA.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned have JOINED as PARTNERS in the Firm of Mr. PESTONJI SHAPOORJI NARIELWALA for the supply of Mill and Gin Stores, from 1st January, 1896, and the above Firm will from this date be conducted in the name of NARIELWALA, COOPER and Co.

DHUNJISHA SORABJI COOPER.
BURJORJI SORABJI COOPER.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. JAMES CAVANAGH will arrive in Bombay, in the S. S. "VADALLA," about the 20th of October, with one of the best shipments of HORSES ever landed in India, consisting of all classes. Particular attention is drawn to a team of Cream Colored Horses and a team of Cream Colored Ponies.

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
Byculla Commission Stables.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

TYPE-WRITER HEAD-QUARTERS, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

BE it known unto all concerned that I have appointed Mr. FRANK ROSARIO, the MANAGER of the Madras Branch Office, Type-Writer Head-Quarters, and he holds a Power of Attorney on my behalf from THIS DATE, in lieu of Mr. AUGUSTUS J. VALLES, Secretary, who joins the Bombay Office as Secretary.

P. J. BRAIZE, Mang. Propr.,
Madras, 29th Sept., 1896. Bombay Type-Writing Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of RICHARD WILLIAM HARE, late of Sunny Lea, Glendinning Avenue Heymouth in the County of Dorset in England, who died at Sunny Lea, aforesaid, on the 18th day of April, 1896, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 12th day of September, 1896, to WILLIAM HARLEY TAYLOR, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.
Mr. George Allen.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.
Sir Stewart Bayley.
Mr. William Blackwood.
Sir Edward Braddon.
Rev. A. G. Butler.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.
General Sir E. Collen.
Sir Auckland Colvin.
Sir Juland Danvers.
General C. H. Dickens.
Sir Mortimer Durand.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.
Captain Hext, R.N.
Mr. A. P. Howell.
Sir W. W. Hunter.
Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
General Sir Allen Johnson.
Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Mr. A. Lawrence.
General Sir R. Low.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
General Sir O. Newmarch.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
General R. Strachey.
General Sir A. Taylor.
Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Mr. W. C. Unwin.
General Sir George White.
General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	,,	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	,,	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	,,	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	,,	1 09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	,,	1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	,,	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	,,	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
OMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	,, ,,	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	,, ,,	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	,, ,,	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	,, ,,	26
IRISH WHISKY	,,	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S ****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	,, ,,	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	,, ,,	26

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS JUST RECEIVED.

ALPACAS
REPPS
FACECLOTHS
GRENADINES
FANCY AND CHINE
MOHAIRS
FANCY AND CHINE
CANVAS
WOOL AND SILK.

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000	= £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000	= £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
Six Months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE —Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third do.	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMM

Post Free.

Per Annum
Half-yearly
Quarterly

"BOMBAY GAZET
WEEKLY BUD

Post Free.

Per Annum
Half-yearly
Quarterly

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,405
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p. c.	155
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		675
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	60
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	785
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,680
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	860
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	580
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	605
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	715
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	740
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	725
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	550
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	270xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	850
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,385xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	575
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	875
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,250
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,180
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	925
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	383
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	650
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs15	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	60	510
Union Mills Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	850
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co. Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	85
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart		1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,760	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	310
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,560
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,300xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	•	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	225
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	98xd
ort Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490xd
ndy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
cher & Co	2,000	100	25	60	1,070xd
ker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	13
one Co.	9,200	241	100	dvd Rs1 1	33
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
[illegible] P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18		o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		400
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50	...	70

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2
Gold leaf	,,	27-4 Nom.
Pekin bar Gold, old	,,	26-14 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	26-12 ,,
Australian bar Gold	,,	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-6½
Sovereigns	,,	17-2
Do. Dragons	,,	17-1
Silver 17	,,	91
Do. 17½	,,	91-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 10-31m., 11-3a., Low water, 4-19m., 4-29a.
Double Execution at the County Jail, 7 a.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
Tivoli Theatre : The Amateur Comic Opera Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kalinadi entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Thibet on Sunday ; the steamer Ebrenfels left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Knight of St. John left the dock on Sunday.

FAIR AT MAHALUXMI.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Nowratti Fair, will commence, at Mahaluxmi, to-morrow afternoon, and will last for ten days.

Y. M. C. A. GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman, the president of the Association, will give a lecture, entitled "Suakim in 1885," in the rooms, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night. The meeting is open to all.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Maharana Kumar Saheb Shri Ramsingji, of Rajpipla, and Darbar Saheb Bawawalla, of Vadia, arrived, on Friday last, with a few followers and have put up with the Raj Saheb of Wanakaner and the younger Kumars of Nandod, near Hamilton's bungalow, Chowpatty.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Medussa will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Medussa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. to-day. Articles specially superscribed will be forwarded by that vessel.

REPORTED THEFT OF A CLOCK.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Freeman, residing at Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police the theft of a clock, valued at Rs. 70, from a book-case in his room, between 29th July last and 23rd ultimo. At first it was thought that the clock might have been put away when the Colonel went up-country, but a careful search having been made, it has now been ascertained that the clock was stolen some time during the period named.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—Narayen Harri, a gardener, residing in a house in Succaram Luximon's Wady, at Naigaum Road, has made a report to the police that on Sunday midnight, while he and his family were asleep on the verandah of his house, some one entered his room through an open window, and stole two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 100, from the arms of his daughter, aged three years. On hearing the child crying, complainant awoke, and caught hold of the thief, who struggled and made good his escape through the open window.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Essa Mabrook, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged fifty years, having no fixed place of residence, was, on Saturday evening, crossing the Grant Road into Cursetji Suklaji Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a tram car, and would have been run over by the car, but for the guard of the front wheel, which prevented the body from being run over by the wheel. The man sustained fracture of the right hand small finger, contused wound on the inner side of the right thigh, and abrasion to the left elbow. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society, will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p. m., to-day. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. Ebrahim Hussain, K. A. Dudhialker, and R. M. Kalapesi will be proposed members of the society. (3) Notes on a case of Chyluria, by Dr. Y. M. Sanzgiri. (4) Correspondence between the Government of Bombay and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia on the subject of the appointments of the Coroner and Deputy Coroner for the City of Bombay, will be placed before the Society for consideration. (5) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY PARSI CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons have granted second-class or theory certificate to the following students of the Byramjee Jijibhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, certifying that they have satisfactorily passed an examination in the theory of Pitman's shorthand, and that their success has been registered towards the completion of a full certificate :—Dinshaw N. Pavri, Rustamji H. Kotval, Edulji F. Balsara, Rustamji K. Vachha, Bomanji R. Mehta, Shavakshah H. Panthaki, Manekshah D. Sanjana, Ardesher Sorabji, Kavasshaw Dhanjibhoy, Sorabji Nanabhoy, Nasarwanji Peroshaw, and Kaikhashroo Perosshaw.

GAMBLING AT MAHIM ROAD.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Abdurahim and two others were charged with gaming in a public place with cards and money. About 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, the three accused with three others were gambling in a corner of Mahim Road, when a policeman, doing duty at a short distance, went up to them and succeeded in arresting the above three accused, while the three others made their escape good. A currency note for Rs. 10, and two annas and three pies were found on the ground. Mr. Kharas, who defended the accused, contended that his clients were not gambling, but were only witnessing the games played by those who escaped, and who were the real culprits. His Worship on the evidence convicted all the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

WELL-CAUGHT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Manuel Fernandez Lowinda, a Goanese, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Minguel Maria Mascarenhas, printer in the *Times of India* press. On Saturday night, complainant was informed by his son that there was a light in the kitchen. He saw through the crevice, and found the report to be true. Having noticed a person moving about in that room, he fastened the door from outside, and called a policeman. Accused had, it appeared from the evidence, first attempted to open the gate of the compound, but failing in that he climbed the wall, but in doing so was injured by the pieces of glass fixed thereon. Complainant's son had noticed all this from the balcony, and as soon as the thief entered the kitchen-room, he informed his father The policeman who arrested the accused subsequently said that he saw a knife in his hand. The accused's name having been registered in the black book of the police on several previous occasions, he was sentenced to sixteen months' hard labour.

CHEATING A WATCH-MAKER.—In consequence of a warrant issued against him, Haji Ibrahim Joosub, a Mahomedan trader, selling sundry articles on commission, at the markets, yesterday, surrendered himself to the court, and appeared before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of 36 watches, valued at Rs. 872, and belonging to Mr. Charles Heiniger, an importer of watches, having his place of business in the Fort. For the last four years accused had been entrusted with watches by the complainant to sell the same on commission and render an account of the sale. For the last two months accused was asked to either return the 36 watches he was entrusted with by the complainant or to pay the price of the articles *minus* the amount of commissions originally agreed. Accused evaded a reply, and neither the watches nor the value were forthcoming. Complainant was then informed that accused was hiding himself, and had misappropriated the money realised by the sale of the articles. A warrant was accordingly applied for, and obtained, and accused appeared before the court. He was identified and ordered to be liberated on bail. On the application of Mr. Spencer, pleader, the case was remanded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sulleman Abdul Rahiman, aged twenty-seven years, a hawker in sweetmeats and fruits, residing alone in the room of a chawl, at Kolsa Street. Deceased's parents were dead, and he was unmarried. About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th ultimo, Sulleman went to a sweatmeat shop, belonging to one Alibhoy Currimbhoy, and asked for five maunds of sweemeats. The deceased picked up an iron hook, which was lying in the shop and was putting it on a hook in the ceiling for the purpose of hanging up the scales to weigh the sweets, when one end of the hook struck him on the palm of the right hand, causing a bleeding wound thereon. The wound was dressed, and he went away without purchasing the sweets. Sulleman continued his avocation until the 30th ultimo, when lock-jaw set in, and he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Spasms increased in severity, and an operation was performed on the morning of the 2nd instant, but the symptoms showed no signs of improvement, and he died on Sunday. The House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that death was due to tetanus, consequent upon the wound on the palm of the right hand, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Awdee, a Hindu married woman, aged twenty years, the wife of one Khondaji, who lives at Jooner, near Poona. For the last two years deceased had been subject to fits, and about a year ago, she come down to Bombay to visit her mother, and since then she had been living with her in the compound of the mango grove at Mount Road, Mazagon. Since her arrival in Bombay her husband never inquired about her health nor did he send for her. About 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the mother took her son's meal to a mill, leaving deceased at home, and on her return home, about an hour after, she found Awdee missing. She searched for her, but failing to find her anywhere made a report to the police. About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a malee, employed in the same compound, noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the well, and informed the police. Constable Flanaghan of the Tarwady section, proceeded to the spot, and had the body removed. It was in an advanced state of decomposition. The well has a high parapet wall round it, and deceased was never before seen drawing water from it. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

DEATH OF MR. DINSHAW D. MUSALAWALA.—A Mhow correspondent writes :—The death occurred, at Mhow, on the 29th September, of one of its oldest and most respected citizen, Mr. Dinshaw Nanabhoy Musalawala, at the age of sixty-nine, after only a few days' illness. He established himself in the early forties at Mhow, where he had a very large place of business as a merchant. At his Oothumna ceremony, on Thursday, the sum of Rs. 4,670 was subscribed by his widow, children, and relations. Of this sum, it was proposed to give Rs. 1,500 to the Mhow Agiary Fund, and Rs. 3,000 to a fund for building the Tower of Silence, at Indore, where the want of one is very badly felt, and the dead have to be removed to Mhow, a distance of over 16 miles ; the balance of the above was to be devoted to the Nasseslai fund here. At his Oothumna ceremony, it was proposed, on the motion of Mr. C. Cawasji, the secretary of the Parsi Anjuman, and seconded by Mr. Bapuji Khumbata, and carried unanimously at the desire of the Dustoor Saheb Curshedji that "on account of the deceased's charities and noble nature, that his name be added to the list of the holy and sacred mentioned in the Aferghan ceremonies at Mhow." The deceased was also the president of the Mhow Zoroastrian and Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonji High Schools for a long time, and had to resign lately on account of his ill-health. His death is a sad loss, and he leaves a large family of five sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom Mr. Cooverji Dinshaw, is the well known Army contractor at Mhow for over twenty years.

A CHARGE AND A COUNTER CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Hirjibhai Maneckji, a dealer in wines, was charged with assaulting Gulam Ali Mahomedali, a tinman and contractor, who has his shop in Parsee Bazaar Street. It appears from evidence that about a month ago a Parsee woman, named Jerbai, was passing by the complainant's shop, and she dropped some copper coins. Goolam Ali drew her attention to it and she picked up the money and went away. A short time after accused Hirjibhai came up to the complainant and assaulted him saying that he (complainant) had cracked jokes at Jerbai. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, who appeared for Goolam Ali, examined three witnesses, and they corroborated the complainant's statements. In the cross-case Gulam Ali was charged with assaulting Hirjibhai and another Parsee, named Kathoke, and also with using abusive language to Jerbai. In this case Mr. Brown appeared for the complainants ; and Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, for the accused. The complainants in their evidence said that Gulam Ali cracked jokes at Jerbai, and when Hirjibhai and Kathoke went to remonstrate with him he assaulted them with a wooden hammer. When all the evidence was taken, Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the court, contended that he had proved to the satisfaction of the court that Gulam Ali was assaulted by Hirjibhai without any provokation. There was not the slightest truth in the allegation that Gulam Ali made use of filthy words to Jerbai. This was an after-thought on the part of Hirjibhai. He knew perfectly well that he would be summoned for assault and he and his witnesses had put their heads together and had come prepared to tell a consistent story. From his experience Mr. Taleyarkhan said that there had been a growing tendency on the part of persons accused of assault to apply for counter summons when they could not meet the charges preferred against them by complainants. Hirjibhai did not apply for summons til lten days after the assault. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to convict Hirjibhai in the first case, and acquit his client in the other. The magistrate, in disposing of the cases, remarked that he was satisfied that Gulam Ali used filthy words to Jerbai, and he fined him Rs. 30. Hirjibhai was ordered to be dicharged.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, when Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, vice-president, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new members was announced :—Prince Roland Bonaparte, 10 Avenue D'Tena, Paris, France, and his Highness Bhavsingji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, as life members.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—To the Library. From Vienna.—Mittheilungen der Anthropoligischen Gesellschaff in Vien Band XXVI Heft II and III. From Zurich—Festschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich. 1746-1896. From Berlin—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Band XXIII 1896 Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6. From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Band XXXI 1896 Nos. 2 and 3. From Zurich—Altpata-Gonische Schadel by Dr. R. Martin. From Berlin—Zeitschrift Fur Ethnologie. 1896 Heft I to III.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai then read a paper on "Conversion to Hinduism." He said that though it is believed that Hindusim is not a proselytising religion, up to this time there is no definite reason accounted for it. He therefore thinks that as the objects of all religions must be nearly the same viz., to teach morality to the people, the main principles underlying every religion ought not to be different. He therefore, thinks, that Hindu religion cannot possibly be entirely exclusive from all other religions as it is supposed to be, and in the absence of any other definite reason shown for its such exclusiveness, it would be desirable to view it from all the aspects which it presents and are so ably put forward by Justice Ranade in the last portion of his lecture on Indian Theism, in which it is stated that "it is not bound down to any particular revelations but is open to the best influence of all revelations," This, Mr. Tribhovandas think,s its most essential feature and which sufficiently accounts for its proselytising nature. because conversion to one of the revelations would necesarily mean rejection of the others ; and therefore it would be in opposition to one of its main principles stated above. It does not therefore, necessarily imply that a man initiated in one faith is bound down to that faith alone, and cannot follow another faith if he chooses. Of course his convesion would be different from the conversion as understood by the followers of other religions, which means that he gives preference to the one to which he is converted and discards all other religions.

The honorary secretary next read a brief note on Embalming in Modern India, by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra M.A.B.L. Hutwa, Berar. The author described the manner and method of embalming which was practised in Ancient India. He quoted the Vishnu Purana to show that the corp-e of Nimi was preserved in the manner related by him as well as the body of King Dasarath of Ajodhya as mentionedin Valmiki's Ramayana. This note will be published *in extenso* in the journal of the Society.

A vote of thanks to the authors of both the papers and the customary compliment to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

THE POONA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This recent conference at Poona was on the whole a successful affair. You have already published the proceedings in your paper. I would, however, request you to make a little room in your paper for the following three suggestions, which, for want of time, I could not place before the conference. My first suggestion is this : The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia suggested that the several papers, read before the conference, be printed for the benefit of those who could not attend it. I would go a step further, and suggest the advisability of printing the papers—or at least the purpose of them—relating to Primary Education in Marathi, the vernacular of the Division, for the enlightenment of Marathi teachers. If this suggestion is carried out, many of the Vernacular teachers, who are vitally interested in the matter of primary education, would receive much useful information, and be able to shape their future course of imparting instruction to children accordingly. My second suggestion is this : That as many of the subjects to be discussed at these conferences will, in all likelihood, relate to primary education, experienced Vernacular teachers be allowed to freely express their views in the vernacular of the division. I believe there are Vernacular teachers who can understand papers read in English, but are unable to offer remarks in the same language. If, however, this concession is made to them as a special favour, we may expect these men taking active and intelligent part in the discussions on the papers on primary education. My third suggestion is about District Conferences. In many districts, school masters have commenced to hold these conferences, and we in Thana, too, have had one every year since 1893. But then these have as yet received no official recognition. If, therefore, these district conferences were to be held under the direct presidency of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, they will grow to be much more important and produce beneficial results. These conferences should work under the directions of the divisional conference. These are, Sir, my suggestions in brief, and I hope they will be acceptable to the Hon'ble President of the recent conference. They, especially, the second and third involve no expense. The first, that of printing the purport of a few essays in Marathi, may entail small expenditure, no doubt. Immense good, however, may result by giving publicity to these views.—Yours, &c.,

Thana, Oct. 4. V. V. NATEKAR.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4, MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE GRAIN RIOTS AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCT. 3.

THE past few days have been a season of much excitement among the native population of Nagpur, and considerable anxiety among the district officials, consequent on grain riots, brought about by an apparent determined combination on the part of the Bunnia and Marwari grain-dealers to raise prices to famine rates. On Sunday last matters reached a climax, and thousands of people collected at the Budwari Bazaar and looted some of the grain stalls which had opened in the earlier part of the day. The excited mob next proceeded to the Itwari Bazar and on to the Sukarwari Bazaar, both of which were also raided, the available police being quite incapable to hold the rioters in check. At this stage the city Superintendent of Police sent information to the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Blenkinsop, together with Mr. Stuart, D.S.P. Inspector Collins, and a strong force of police appeared upon the scene, and succeeded in some degree to check the rioters and induce dealers to provide grain at reasonable terms ; but before the arrival of help large quantities of grain were forcibly carried off. Later, very little in comparison to the wants of the people were forthcoming, and this seemed to incite the latter to extreme steps, and as the day advanced the crowd grew larger, shouting for grain ; the mob was, however, kept in check. On Monday, it being feared from the attitude of the mob that matters were likely to take a serious turn, and that the available police were not sufficient to cope with the difficulty, the local Volunteers as well as both the Railway Corps were called out. At about 10-30 a.m., the assembly was sounded at the Arsenal, and within a very short time a number of Volunteers fell in, and being provided with ammunition, were marched away, the N. V. R. under the command of Captain Biddulph, Lieutenant Hanson, and Mr. Cleveland, and the B. N. R. under the command of Major Graves, to the scene of troubles ; a second squad of the N. V. R. under Lieutenant Low, with Lieutenant W. Bailey, promptly following. A company of the Lancashires and two companies of the 7th Madras Native Infantry were railed in from Kamptee, and the whole formed pickquets in various parts of the city, strong guards being placed over the business places of the wealthier sowkars and grain stores, while the G. I. P. R. Rifles mounted guard over the railway goods shed to protect the grain stored therein from loot, as also at the Audit office. Inspector Thornber took prompt measures to throw out his available police to guard the approaches to the station, while the station-master placed locks on the goods shed, but as there was yet some apprehension that overt acts might be attempted in this direction, the B. N. R. were applied to for aid, and Captain Dinwiddie was detailed with a small guard of the B. N. R. Rifles, while the District Traffic Superintendent, Bhusawal, was applied to furnish 30 rifles. In the railway quarter every possible step was taken to protect property effectually. Throughout Monday the city remained in a ferment of excitement, and the crowds kept continually growing in magnitude, and more than once essayed to rush some of the grain-stores, but were admirably kept in check without recourse to extreme measures, though the military, Volunteers, and police were fully prepared for any emergency which might arise, being provided, as they were, with ammunition. There was occasionally some stone-throwing, and several people were more or less hurt, one man and a woman being trampled to death in the crowd. The stringent measures adopted by Mr. Blenkinsop and other officials on the ground, however, did much towards sub duing the mob. Later in the day intimation was received that there was no grain procurable in the Temple Bazaar, Sitabuldi, and Inspector Collins was deputed to the market with a body of Volunteers, and, assisted by Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. Bhargorao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Date, of the Municipality, induced the grain-dealers to produce their grain in the market which under police and Volunteer supervision was supplied to purchasers, every precaution being taken to prevent any attempt at loot, and matters terminated without any trouble. Throughout the night, however, strong pickquets remained stationed at various centres in the city, and bodies of armed police patrolled the streets, dispersing any gatherings which they found collecting. On Tuesday Mr. Blenkinsop received information from the police post at Ramtek, to the effect that that village was threatened with loot and riot, and Mr. Cleveland, Excise Commissioner, was posted off to Kamptee with an urgent requisition on the General Commanding for a day of mounted men from the Royal Artillery, which being promptly supplied Mr. Cleveland with his troop hastened to Ramtek and Mausar, an adjacent village. During the same day the Mungalwari Bazaar in the Sudder was the scene of a very large gathering clamouring for grain, and steps were taken to open grain stalls in the verandas of the normal school under strong guards from the 7th Madras Native Infantry and police, and under the supervision of Mr. Blennernassett grain dealers were induced to get out a large quantity of grain which they had concealed, and while this was searched for by Mr. Date and produced under escort, the requirements of the crowd were served under the supervision of Mr. Ameer Khan, pleader, Major J. Bailey, Inspector Collins, and others ; but it is to be feared the shrewd Marwaris effectually secured in private houses much of their stores, as many bags of rice and wheat were found concealed in the houses of tailors and others.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, several gentlemen of the station, mounted on their nags, met at Saklee, and, guided by some police sowars, visited the neighbouring villages and cleared them of the mobs they fell in with. On the same day the Budwari Bazaar, in the city, was thronged with people, crying out for grain, but there were no signs of any grain being brought in to the market, and Mr. Blenkinsop, with Mr. Stuart, placed guards of military and police round the market and at other points to stop any attempt at rioting. Later there arrived enough grain to provide wants, and by 1 p.m., there was apparently no sign of disturbance, but still, as a protective measure, Mr. Blenkinsop and Mr. Stuart were present at the Kotwali to watch proceedings, but nothing of an untoward nature transpired. The precautionary measures throughout were excellent under the direction of the Commissioner, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, who moved about from point to point watching the proceedings of his subordinate officers. Early on Thursday Mr. Blenkinsop left for Deoli and Bori, where some loots are reported to have occurred. The villages of Hingna, Bhilgam, Paldi, and some others around Nagpur were also looted, several of the rioters who were taken red-handed were summarily dealt with, the young and strong being whipped and the old and feeble being sent to prison, a procedure which had the desired effect. The local merchants who received consignments of grain during the scare refused to take delivery from the railway, and telegraphed to outstations to postpone forwarding further consignments, pending further orders. The threatened riots were not only confined to Nagpur, but Kamptee had a somewhat trying time of it on Monday, when the rioters rushed several Bunnias' shops and looted them, but the military were promptly ordered out, and, together with the local police, made a number of arrests, and though matters have quieted down, the authorities are on the alert and the troops are held in readiness. Budnera, Bhusawal, Bhandara, and Raipur would also seem to have had their share of riots, but, like Nagpur, they were all shortlived, thanks to the prompt action of the local authorities. But it is feared troubles are not quite at an end yet, for the outlook is a gloomy one, with bad harvests on the one hand and rising prices on the other. The local Volunteers are under orders to be in readiness, and the District officials are doing their utmost to tide over the troubles which threaten. Considerable discontent apparently prevails, and all sorts of rumours are afloat.

The prevailing distress in these provinces, consequent to failure of crops, would seem to be attracting attention at home among those who profess to be the friends of India, and among these must be reckoned Mrs. Annie Besant, who, I observe, has addressed an appeal to the English public for subscriptions to a private fund on behalf of the famine-stricken people of the Central Provinces. She urges that as she "can get food distributed to the unhappy sufferers without the cost of an organisation, every shilling, subscribed in aid of the fund means support for about twenty starving people." Might not those of the wealthy and above want, nearer the scene of troubles, open their purse-strings for the object indicated ? There is certainly no lack of resources, and it only wants the will, and a first move, to do all that is needed for suffering humanity. Thousands of rupees are being lavished annually on the Congress, on Gowrakshini sabhas, and Heaven knows how many other sabhas, while thousands of lives are perishing for want of bread.

A "Volunteer on duty" writes to us :—

For some time back there appeared to be a feeling of discontent among the poorer classes in consequence of the daily rise in the cost of grain such as rice, wheat, and juwarree, and Nagpur was pregnant with various rumours, and uneasiness was felt on all sides, and the persistency on the part of the Shylocks to raise the rates, which were pressing very hard on the poor and the official suggestions for more reasonable rates were futile. This not being done, and there being also signs for a deficiency in the supply of grain required for daily use, matters were becoming serious, as it was well known that the Shylocks had a large supply in their granaries, but would not bring it out, being under the impression that if the September rainfall should fail they would be able to further enhance the prices of food-grain ; this has happened with the result that the people were exasperated, and compelled to obtain grain at any sacrifice, and the only alternative left was to have a loot, which took place on Sunday last, and a few hours on Monday also. On the whole of Sunday our popular Commissioner, Mr. L. Fraser, the *Ma-Bap* of the natives, and the energetic Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Blenkinsop, were present, and with the help of the chief of the *Bobies* and staff personally did all their best to prevent a riot. It must be said that the riot was committed with no other intention, but to obtain grain at a lower rate than was selling the day previous. In the *melee* there have been cases of simple hurt, &c., as in an ordinary affray. The authorities being aware of all facts, took the necessary precautions to prevent further looting or bloodshed, &c., and in addition to the aid rendered by the police, called in the assistance of the military detachments at Nagpur, viz., the N. L. and Madras Infantry. Our local brave Volunteers, the N. V. R. and B. N. Ry. Rifles, were ready for the occasion, and immediately their aid was required. All the Volunteers that were at their desks left at once when the bugler sounded the alarm, and the B. N. Ry. men of the workshops also fell in at the Arsenal, all in mufty. After being served out with 20 rounds of ammunition each, the men marched off to the city, the scene of the troubles, forming into small parties. This step had a very salutary effect, and more especially when the detachments of *Tommies* were seen in the city. In the afternoon a company or two of the Madras Infantry that was telegraphed for came into Nagpur by a special train, and at 7 p.m., a further reinforcement of the Lancashire Regiment from Kamptee arrived ; by this time all was quiet and serene, and the local warriors of the B. N. Ry. returned to their quarters at 7 p.m., and the members of the Grand Old Corps at 1. a.m., pretty well tired, as many of them had left without their breakfast. The officers, however, did their best and looked to the comforts of their men and themselves as well, and all that could be done under the circumstances was not left undone, as Kellner's Whisky, Velloz's Soda, and De Souza's Bakery were indented upon. The party under the command of Lt. Low, N. V. R., had a jolly good day of it, as he most liberally provided the good things, "Bread and Cheese," for the inner man, which were very acceptable and put out of sight as soon as they were brought. Taking the whole of the circumstances together we can only come to the conclusion that the riot was due to the raising of the rates of the food-grain unnecessarily which pressed very heavily on the poorer classes, whose daily earnings could not provide food for them, and the step taken was of the most ordinary character, and a matter of compulsion due to starvation and want of grain which the Shylocks would not sell for cash. There was no premeditated intention of committing serious thefts of money or valuables, but only food which they could not pay for on account of the high prices the Shylocks apparently combined and sold grain for.

The riot being of a very ordinary nature, without resort to violence or offence of a serious character, it would appear that the bringing in of the military troops from Kamptee was unnecessary, but the local administration must have had their reasons, and very good ones too, for taking such a step. Had the fracas turned out to be more serious, and even on a larger scale, we are confident that the two local Volunteer corps and detachments of the N. L. and M. N. regiments would have been more than enough to meet the emergency, and we must congratulate the officers and men of both corps that when the occasion arose for rendering service to Government that they have not been wanting, and deserve much praise for what little they have done (as most of the men called it a little fun), and we feel sure that this little incident in itself will impress upon the natives what a valuable auxiliary the Volunteers are to the military in times of trouble. Mr. Lyall, from Pachmarhi, will no doubt record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the local Volunteers on this occasion, and grant them grain compensation in contradistinction to exchange compensation allowed to *Heaven-born Children*. It must be stated that when all the Volunteers went away direct from their work, and the exaggerated report of the riot was spreading, the ladies were in a state of excitement and hysterics in the station, and late in the evening a majority of them were seen driving in their tongas with a rifle or revolver, and some with clubs and dumbbells and others with tennis bats to protect themselves, which was very commendable indeed, whilst some were in anxiety as to whether they would again meet their better halves. Last, but not least, we hear that in the midst of the respectable Shylocks, the retired Captain and Honorary Major Bailey, of the old corps, though not in uniform or in command of any Volunteers, with his son was to be seen with his sword sheathed, dangling about with "pax tecum" whereever needed, and we feel sure that if the necessity arose and the veteran sword had to be drawn, the execution would have been so great that the rioters would have had cause to regret before departing this life. The major's martial spirit was roused irrespective of his being nearly four score, and the energy displayed by him is most laudable indeed, the only regret being that no opportunity was given him to display his coolness and courage in attacking the rioters. I believe no serious case of murder, grievous hurt, and bloodshed that generally happens in a riot of a serious charactur occurred, except that Sergt.-Major E. Tutt, of the Grand Old Corps, was locked up in one of the granaries of the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, and it is believed that he made his exit through a subterranean passage, and was found swimming in the Juma Talao, refreshing himself after twelve hours in the dark granary.

Now that the grain riot has been quelled the authorities should take such steps and devise some means in consultation with the grain-sellers as will prevent a repetition of the occurrence. If the supply of grain to the public is not restricted and the export stopped and sold at a fair and reasonable price, everything will go on well, otherwise there will be another riot again.

Still the city of Nagpur is in an unsettled state, as the crops around and about hold out no prospects to better the condition of the natives. It would not be out of place to suggest to the local Government that they should utilize the large quantities of water from various tanks and rivers and open out relief works and cultivate any kind of greens, for a native not being luxurious is satisfied even with these : he is not, like his white brother, who must have a spud for his breakfast and soup for his dinner. These poor people, who are flocking from surrounding districts into Nagpur, should be made to work and cultivate vegetables.

THE FORTHCOMING CRICKET MATCH AT SIMLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Parsee cricket team has already left Bombay for Simla to play a cricket match there. The team consists of only three of the representative members who played against the Bombay Presidency; the rest are the friends of those two cricketers who strike and spoil our annual cricket fixture. It is a pity that the Simla cricket authorities have the arrangement of the match in the hands of quite an unknown person. Will you please allow me to draw the attention of the Simla secretary, if he at all wishes to have a good game at Simla, to have the arrangement of the match, as is done by the Presidency people, either in the hands of the Parsee Gymkhana or in the hands of Mr. J. M. Framjee Patell, our recognized pioneer of Parsee cricket ?—Yours, &c.,

A CRICKETER.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 30th September 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 26th Sept. 1896	9,390,800
Balance to be remitted from 27th September 1896 to 31st March 1897	7,109,200

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN ORDER OF DISCHARGE WITH COMPENSATION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASTOO DAMAJEE.

THIS was a reference to the court of the proceedings of Mr. Y. L. Dhekanee, third-class magistrate at Bassein, who, in July last, tried the accused on a charge of theft in respect of palm leaves, cut and removed from palm trees standing on Government land, and farmed to one Ramchandra Anant, and discharged the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The magistrate also directed the accused to pay rupees two to the complainant as compensation for the loss of palm leaves. Mr. R. E. Candy, District Magistrate of Thana, in making the reference, remarked that the third-class magistrate found the accused not guilty on the ground of absence of dishonest intention in him in cutting and removing the leaves worth rupees two, and passed the order of discharge under section 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this order of discharge the third-class magistrate directed the accused to pay two rupees to the complainant as conpensation. This order was presumed to have been passed under section 545, though the magistrate had not quoted the section. Mr. Candy remarked that the third-class magistrate could not legally pass such order when the accused was discharged. Such order could only be given on conviction of the accused, as the amount of compensation was laid down by section 545 to be paid from the amount of fine recovered. If no fine was imposed, Mr. Candy said no compensation could be awarded.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, reversed the order, as no fine was imposed in this case. An order for payment of compensation could not legally be passed under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT DISMISSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHASKER GANESH PATWAR.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Sessions Judge of Ratnaghiri, on the 10th January last. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with the Government Pleader, appeared fot the Crown, the applicant ; and the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged under section 218 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he, being a public servant, namely a licensed stamp vendor, and as such public servant being required on every general stamp sold to make an entry of the date of such sale and the name of the purchaser, made an incorrect entry on the 2nd July 1892 that a five-rupee stamp paper was sold on the 21st April 1885 to Radhabai, widow of Wamanajee Dinker Patwardhan, knowing such entry to be incorrect, knowing it also to be likely that he would thereby cause injury to some person. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that a licensed stamp vendor is a public servant under section 21, clause 9, of the Indian Penal Code, as an officer whose duty it is to take, receive, keep or expend property on behalf of Government, or an officer in the service or pay of Government, and remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of a publice duty. He is appointed under rule 6 of the rules under section 55 of the Stamp Act, and his fees are fixed under rule 9. On another point, however, the Sessions Judge held that the endorsement by the accused was not proved to be incorrect. This was the most contested question in the case. In the face of the glaring deficiencies in the evidence ; and agreeing with both assessors, the Sessions Judge held that the accused was not guilty, and ordered him to be discharged.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision after hearing the arguments of counsel, said : The evidence is insufficient for conviction, inasmuch as it is not proved that papers of the kind of exhibit 10 were not in use, and could not be bought in India in 1885. We cannot post-pone the appeal in order that Government may have time to consider whether they will be in a position to adduce evidence from England to cure this deficiency in the evidence. No such application was made in the Sessions Court. We dismiss the appeal.

EMBROIDERED COTTONS.

A CUSTOMS Circular (No. xix of 1896) has been issued as under :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6089, dated the 4th August 1896, requesting orders on certain points raised by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, on the instructions contained in the letter from this Department, No. 2589, dated the 15th June 1896, regarding the levy of duty on cotton goods bordered or embroidered with silk or wool.

2. I am to explain that the principle of the instructions conveyed in the letter of the 15th June is that although the law (section 21 of the Sea Customs Act) prescribes the levy of the higher rate of duty on cotton goods ornamented with silk or wool, the Government prefer to levy the lower rate applicable to cotton goods when the articles inserted in the fabric are inserted simply for decorative effect and are not so interwoven as to form a substanital portion of the fabric.

3 On the principle here stated, it would not be expedient to tax, as silk goods, cotton socks, vests, and drawers, because they have, for the purpose of decorative finish, a silk clock on the socks, a waist band of silk on the drawers, or a border of silk where the buttons and button-holes are inserted in the vest. Nor would it be in accordance with the wish of the Government to tax a piece of cotton muslin or grenadine at the higher rate applicable to silk or woollen goods because the piece is decorated with embroidered flowers like the samples received with your letter. The article, even so embroidered, remains a piece of cotton muslin and would not be treated in the trade, and shouldnot be treated in the Custom-house, as anything but cotton. The higher value imparted to it by the embroidery is as in all the cases under discussion sufficiently met by the tax being assessed on the market value, whatever that is. The case is entirely different where cotton forms but a part of the fabric, as where cotton is the warp and silk or wool the weft, or where the embroidery pactically covers and disguises the fabric. In such cases the article must be treated as made of the more highly taxed article. No rules are required for the treatment of such cases, which can easily be differentiated in practice from cases where the embroidery is merely a decoration on a cotton tissue which remains in substance and to sight a cotton tissue.

4. Similar remarks apply to the case of dhutis, saris, scarves, or other goods bordered with silk. In essence the case does not differ from that of embroidered goods, and, as it is not possible to define a limit for a decorative embroidery, so it is not possible to define a limit for a narrow ornamental border. If, for instance, a limit of one inch were fixed, the effect of the decision would be to penalise goods with a border of 1⅛ inch, with the effect of restricting and harassing trade in goods which are as much cotton goods as those with a border an eighth of an inch less wide. It must be left to the Customs authorities to decide in the exercise of their discretion when borders, embroideries, or stripes are of such a nature that they particularly disguise or alter the appearance or substance of the cotton fabric, the article then being taxed at the rate applying to the tissue of such borders, embroideries, or stripes.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

THE Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovs. : winners (sellig races excepted) after September 10 of a race value 250 sovs. 5lbs., twice or once of 1,000 sovs. 14lbs. extra ; the second to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 out of the plate ; entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared by Tuesday, September 15 ; 15 sovs. in addition for acceptors, and 10 sovs. more for starters. One mile. (38 subs.). Closed Augugst 25, 1896.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Mr T L Plunkett's br Bellevin, by Atheling—Milliora, 3yrs, 6st 9lbs Fearis	1
Mr Houldsworth's b c Laveno, by Bend Or—Napoli, 4yrs, 8st 6lbs, Calder	2
Sir R Jardine's ch h Fealar, by Prism—Queen of the Valley, 6yrs, 7st 12lbs, Finlay	3
Sir F Johnstone's br c Royal Corrie, by Royal Hampton—Corrie Roy, 4yrs, 7st	0
Prince Soltykoff's b f Sati, by Satiety—Charmian, 4yrs, 7st 10lbs	0
Sir S Scott's b c Ardvourlie, by Surefoot-Strathgurdie, 3yrs, 6st 3lbs	0
Mr Wishard's b c Ramapo, 6yrs, 8st	0
Mr W Chatterton's br m Grasp, by Herald—Guarantee, aged, 7st 12lbs	
Lord Wm Beresford's b c Diakka, by The Sailor Prince—Rizpah, 3yrs, 8st	0
Mr Calvert's br h Clwyd, by Beauclerc—Strathbrock, 5yrs, 8st 1lb	0
Mr H McCalmont's br c Raconteur, by St Simon—Plaisanterie, 4yrs, 8st 6lbs	
Duke of Portland's br c Troon, by Hampton—Atalanta, 4yrs, 8st 8lbs. (fell)	0

(Winner trained by Ireland.)

Betting : 100 to 8 against Bellevin, 100 to 7 Laveno and Fealar, 5 to 2 Troon.

Won by four lengths, two lengths between second and third. Troon fell over the rail and was killed, and T Loates, who was up, was much injured.—*Asian.*

IT is believed in Paris that the hurried visit to Rome of the Italian Ambassador in St. Petersburg relates to the conclusion of peace with Menelik.

THE imports into German East Africa amounted last year to seven and a-half, and the exports to three and one-third million marks, but the German share was only about two million and three hundred and fifty thousand marks respectively, or a good deal less than in the two preceding years. The German's report states that a real abolition of the export trade in slaves from the German Colony will only be possible when Great Britain determines to proceed energetically in Zanzibar and Pemba against the importation of slaves.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers. &c., 125, Hornby Row.

ICES.—PEARSE & Co., are now making FRENCH ICES, DESSERT ICES, a speciality. Made to order at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 per Mould. Ices always Ready, As. 4 per plate. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DISCARD not PETIT'S FEVER PILLS. A sure preventive of BUBONIC. Fortify yourself and family against its deadly attack. From EDULJEE BROS, Market. As. 4.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15 day going Clocks, with glass Domes. Rs. 250, Rs. 350, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN, TO LET.—EDEN HALL and JEWAJEE HALL. Two large and very comfortable Bungalows most centrally situated, and commanding charming views. For rent and other particulars, apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona, or Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several detached Bungalows, RE-OPENS about the 1st of October. It is a first-class HOTEL occupying the highest position and nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta N. Volunteers.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of Musical Instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned INGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES for our NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST now in the Press. All Prices, Greatly cut down. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied. Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 6TH, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 8TH.
AMATEUR OPERA COMPANY
WILL PERFORM THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA in 2 Acts Entitled
BLUE-EYED SUSAN.
(written up to date.)
CHARACTERS.
GENTLEMEN.

Captain Crosstree	Mr. Sinclair, R. I. M.
William	Captain Berkeley Levett A.-D.-C.
Gnatbrain	Surg-Capt. Slayter, A. M. S.
Doggrass	Mr. Westmacott, Welsh Regt.
Hatchett	Major Bethune, 16th Lancers.
Raker	Mr. Hicks, R. I. Rifles.
Bosun	Captain Young, 10th Hussars.
Admiral of Red	Mr. Williams, 20th Hussars.
Admiral of White	Mr. Watson.
Admiral of Blue	Mr. Couchney.
LADIES.	
Dolly Mayflower	Mrs. Iremonger.
Daisy Dimple	Mrs. Prevost.
Susan	Mrs. Oldham.

LADIES OF THE CHORUS.
Mrs. Bethune. Mrs. Sinclair.
Mrs. Fagan. Mrs. Girvin.
Miss Bagnall. Miss Shewan.
CHORUS OF FISHERMEN, SAILORS AND MARINES.
ORCHESTRA:—The String Band of the DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.
The whole produced under the direction of Major BETHUNE, 16th Lancers.
Performance to commence EACH EVENING at 9-15 precisely.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Balcony Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2 and Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors—Half Price to Pit and Back Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

PATENT GERMAN GOLD
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
For Rs. 10 only.
DETECTION FROM GOLD CHALLENGED.
The lustre and brilliancy guaranteed to last a life time.
V. J. POWELL & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
Oppo: The General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A. ROLLER,
ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
Letters to be addressed care of MANAGER of this paper.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE...............................Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

THE only additional advices by wire through Reuter to hand since those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, report the price of Brown Rapeseed in London at 38½s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	282,000	215,000	243,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	89,000	23,000	36,000
" Continent	62,000	46,000	97,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	996,000	514,000	710,000
" exports to U. K. do.	241,000	85,000	142,000
" " to Continent do.	178,000	65,000	173,000
" Stock in the Ports	690,000	558,000	467,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,140,000	2,438,840	2,195,870
" " Surats	175,000	143,280	173,410

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	412,000	984,490	798,750
" London	6,000	7,500	7,500
American Afloat	140,000	61,000	96,000
East Indian "	6,000	5,000	3,500
Total	5,64,000	11,05,990	8,19,350
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 22-32d.	4 13-16d.	3¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 24-32d.	4d.	2¾d.
Difference	15-16d.	13-16d.	3-4d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	497,334
" " Branches	Dec.	"	662,508
Other "	"	"	37,04,363
Government Securities	"	"	11,12,065
Other authorised "	"	"	66,908
Loans	Inc.	"	457,342
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	"	1,244,805
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	16,854
Cash	"	"	37,24,218

A steady demand for Money was felt during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, though the enquiry for accommodation was a good deal less local than from Calcutta. A further diminution of 37¼ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance is now shown, at 188¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 34¼ lakhs in the week preceding, all the items in the Return which go to indicate the state of the trade demand pointing to its expansion. The withdrawals from Private Deposits last week were 37 lakhs, and the increase in Loans and Bills discounted 4½ lakhs, and 12¼ lakhs respectively, making the aggregate expansion in trade requirements 54 lakhs, compared with 26¼ lakhs as disclosed by the previous Return. Government Securities had been realized to the extent of over 11 lakhs. An addition of some 5 lakhs to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, was more than counterbalanced by withdrawals at the branches, the net result being a Decrease of 1½ lakh.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been reported here again to-day in this market, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, the market having been quiet at the decline. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 198½-203; 200 Damergaum, at Rs. 190; 100 Dhollera, at Rs. 198; and 50 Wudwan, at Rs. 205; while the Mills have taken only 100 Akola, at Rs. 186; and 58 Wudwan, at Rs. 184 per candy.

The telegraphic official weather and crop reports received this morning, advise a continuance of the drought in all the cotton-growing districts with the exception of Hubli in the Dharwar circle, where 1¼ inch had been registered since the date of the last telegrams. In parts of the Bengal circle, the Cotton plants had been seriously damaged by drought; and though in the districts of the Oomrawattee and Dhollera circle the crop is reported as flourishing, a further fall of rain was anxiously looked for. The Broach crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed again to-day owing to the fever epidemic which prevails in that part of the native town where they are held.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	954	bales.
Wheat	9,614	cwts.
Linseed	1,307	"
Rapeseed	6,710	"
Gingellyseed	1,881	"
Castorseed	2,632	"
Rice	2,640	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but no important business transpired to-day to test rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was done in Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 2 3-16d.; but, later in the day, 1s. 2 5-32d. was the best rate obtainable. Merchants' Bills were placed at 1-32d. below the opening rate; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and 3½ per Cents. which opened at 106 1-16 for cash, and 105 15-16 for the next settlement, declined therefrom to 105 5-8 and 105½ in the two positions, respectively, closing, however, at a recovery of 1-16 per cent. 102 has been still named for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day but with rather more movement in Mill Scrip than was the case at the end of last week, the shares of some 12 concerns having declined, while those of 2 have advanced to our quotations. In Press shares, New Berar have declined Rs. 10; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 25, in the first issue and Rs. 10 in the second. Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 15 and Delhi and Northern India Flour Rs. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, Perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunnan and Shuenwei.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 4.

10 p.m.	84·4

MONDAY.—OCTOBER 5.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	88·9

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd October, compared with the Statement of 26th September, 1896:—

	Sept. 26. Rs.	Oct. 3. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,15,616	57,12,950
Do. do. at Branches	39,82,828	33,20,320
Other Deposits	3,72,51,806	3,35,46,943
Post Bills	4,032	4,037
Credits, undrawn	25,13,411	34,07,146
Rs.	6,49,67,163	6,19,91,456
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,34,91,856	1,23,79,791
Other authorised Securities	40,83,615	40,15,707
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	60,96,779	63,39,003
Loans do. do. do.	65,48,985	70,01,327
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,15,30,886	1,21,75,170
Dead Stock	4,11,475	4,11,475
Stamps and Stationery	22,084	22,031
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,33,698	2,16,844
Cash	2,25,54,326	1,88,30,108
Rs.	6,49,67,163	6,19,91,456

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TREVITHICK—October 5, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of R. Trevithick, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEENE—September 23, at Dalhousie, the wife of C. J. Keene, of a son.

THOMPSON—September 28, at Fort Munro, Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Captain Powney Thompson, I. S. C., Punjab Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GODFREY—TALBOT—September 24, at All Saints Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, by the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Revd. G. A. Ford, Captain Stuart Hill Godfrey, I. S. C., to Guendolen Beatrix Nesta, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Adelbert Talbot.

KING-HARMAN—MEUGENS—October 1, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. C. H. L. Wright, Chaplain, Edward Henry King-Harman the only son of Colonel M. J. King-Harman to Emily Florence, eldest daughter of J. G. Meugens, Esq., of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

WHETHER the French Ambassador's minatory message personally delivered to the Sultan will be followed by action remains to be seen. The threats are conditional on a renewal of massacres. The diplomatist carefully avoided giving them a retrospective effect. No new horrors have been committed by Kurdior Bash Bazonk, and therefore "the armed intervention of Europe" need not be apprehended by those who dread a collision which might involve the Great Powers in the big war so long expected and happily so long deferred. There are many, perhaps a great multitude, in England who will not merely regret, but resent the possibility of a peaceful solution of the present phase of the ever-smouldering Eastern Question. But it does not depend wholly upon the vigilance and vigour of the Turkish government or a new born self-control on the part of the ruling race in the Sultan's dominions, whether the floodgates of massacre shall be yet again opened. The *Times*' Constantinople correspondent says truly enough that Armenian fanatics of the type of those who seized the Ottoman Bank and other places and rained bombs impartially on all comers, are ready to play the same desperate game when the political wire-pullers think the moment has arrived for a new "demonstration." Outrages provoke reprisals, and there is no certainty that massacres may not again become the order of the day. The Sultan has protested that the indignation of foreign countries, and especially of England, has not fallen on the Armenian "anarchists" who threw bombs amongst the troops and killed some hundred of them in the expectation that in their rage they would follow the Christian population generally. The answer is of course that in the horror at the massacres, the provocative bomb throwing was lost sight of. That lesson is not likely to be thrown away on the Armenian agitators. We must therefore be prepared for a renewal at any time of the troubles which have so injured the Sultan and his Government in the opinion of the world. In that case will "Armed Europe" intervene? The French Ambassador has stated in categorical terms that there will be intervention if the recent race troubles be revived, and that the Turkish Empire, or at the very least the Turkish dynasty, will disappear. Within a few days of that plain intimation we learn that the Sultan has sent torpedo boats to the Dardanelles "in pursuance of the advice of the Russian-General Schikatcheff, who has lately inspected the defences of the Straits under an agreement between the Tsar and the Sultan." Now Russia and France have an intimate understanding and a common policy in the near East as in the Far East. It seems strange that M. Cambon threatens the Sultan with war and the dissolution of his Empire in certain contingencies, while a Russian General is advising his Majesty to strengthen the defences barring the way to his capital. The enigma is not the less puzzling when we know that the Russian Black Sea fleet is cruising off the mouth of the Bosphorus. Is that fleet at hand to succour or to overthrow the Sovereign to whom the Czar has lent the services of one of his generals to make his capital more secure?

The key to the mystery may be found in the strength of the agitation in England "to strengthen the hands of Lord Salisbury's Government," in other words, to force him, willing or unwilling, to send the powerful Mediterranean fleet to Constantinople and depose the Assassin. That fleet has been strengthened by the addition of the Particular Service Squadron commissioned when the Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger was believed to be the prelude to a German war. The newest torpedo-catchers and torpedo-boats with their attendant cruisers are despatched to the Levant as fast as they are made ready. The Liberals have not been left a monopoly of the agitation. The Party wire-pullers have advised Conservative members to appear on the platforms and take part in the proceedings. The Continental press are unanimous in asserting that Lord Salisbury contemplates isolated action. The Vienna official papers have gone so far as to threaten Great Britain with a coalition of the Powers if he takes that course. The Russian, Austrian, and German Governments have ostentatiously declared that it has been agreed between them that the Turkish question shall have a "pacific solution." It may be that in view of the growing excitement in England, it has been deemed advisable to modify this attitude to the extent of sending a Russian fleet to cruise near the Bosphorus, and to authorise M. Cambon to give the Sultan a formal warning. The object of such a course would be two-fold; to gain time, and to deprive the British Government of any excuse for isolated action by showing that the Continental Powers were applying moral pressure at Constantinople. If this be the explanation of the apparent change in front of France in the matter, events will soon justify it. That the excitement in England has been fanned to a fierce heat is undeniable. Our friend Mr. W. S. Caine, writes to the *Daily Chronicle* proposing that 16,000 resolutions should be sent to the Foreign Office in one morning to convince them of the reality of the "universal and overboiling indignation in the breasts of everyone":—"The one great need of the moment is a strong, influential, and representative committee, with a solid fund, to rouse London against the Sultan. Failing this, I hope individual citizens will act. It would be a profound demonstration of a most powerful section of public opinion if, on one or other of the two next Sunday evenings, every Nonconformist congregation in the United Kingdom remained for a few minutes after the close of the service to pass a resolution calling upon the Government to use such means as may be necessary to secure for all the Christian subjects of the Sultan ample protection from oppression and massacre, and a complete redressing of their cruel wrongs. Sixteen thousand resolutions from such sources would be a useful addition to Lord Salisbury's morning mail-bag." A clergyman proposed that every man in England should address a post-card to Lord Salisbury to make him acquainted with the feeling of the country. His Lordship received a thousand post-cards in one morning, which it is to be hoped he found time to read. Another clergyman proposes that the English Churches and English people should go into mourning:—"May I make a suggestion? Let all pulpits and platforms where meetings are held be *draped in black*. Also let some badge of mourning (such as a band of crape on the arm) be decided upon, and worn as a token of our sorrow for our murdered brothers and sisters. Let the world see a nation in mourning!" The Rev. Oswald Birchall, Buscot Rectory, Lechlade, writes to the papers:—"Why should not British war vessels intercept the ships in which Armenians are being deported and free the prisoners? Surely no treaty can override common humanity in such a case. Necessity has no laws." Another correspondent demands the immediate assembling of Parliament, and that Lord Salisbury be sternly taken to task:—"Surely if our M.P.'s are afraid of speaking out they can demand in the name of England an immediate session of Parliament. Will they do this? England has nearly lost her temper at this unwarrantable delay. Are we to be left without information day after day? Lord Salisbury seems to despise us. Let the whole nation demand an answer from Lord Salisbury to the following question: Are you going to act, and act immediately, or are you not? We shall find no difficulty in dealing with the answer." Columns of angry suggestions of a similar character fill the pages of the *Daily Chronicle* every morning. That enterprising paper is compared to Peter the Hermit, who, exactly six centuries ago, roused Europe to the first Crusade.

Occasionally a solitary and unnoted voice is raised on the other side. From the following it is evident that there are many Englishmen earning their living in Constantinople who have some cause to desire that the agitation should be kept within reasonable bounds:—"At the present moment there are Englishmen in the Sultan's service. Some are connected with the arsenal, and are hard working industrious men. They are for the most part poor, and have wives and families. It would mean practical ruin for them to give up the work in which they have become proficient, and they are rather to be pitied than blamed because circumstances compel them to remain in positions which, I know, many would gladly vacate, if it were possible. Of these I do not desire to write, but it may not be generally known that there are other Englishmen, holding the high positions of aides-de-camp to the Sultan, and drawing large incomes of some £80 to £100 per month—incomes which, I may remark, it is a mistake to suppose are not paid them." The *St. James's Gazette* has done useful service in pointing out the probable consequences if the Government be goaded into taking action alone. Admitting that the British Fleet can force the Dardanelles, and Blue Jackets garrison Constantinople, the Sultan would have to go. But what will happen then? A furious Mahomedan rising all over the Empire and a general massacre of Armenians in Anatolia by the exasperated and far more numerous Turks and Khurds. To deal with that state of things in Anatolia 60,000 troops would be necessary, while another army corps would be required in Syria, and a third in European Turkey. When this general uprising was suppressed, the dominions of the Sultan would have to be divided, and probably fought for by the Powers. The agitators make light of such considerations and shout day and night, "On to Constantinople!" It is a difficult situation, and it is to be hoped the Great Powers will find some way out of it without a general war.

NAPLES is the first of European ports to proclaim quarantine against this city, and it may be expected that the other Italian ports with which we have dealings will follow suit. The cities which lie along the Italian shores are not noted for their cleanliness, and it is therefore not surprising that Italian authorities should be the first to be apprehensive of the evil results that might ensue from the importation of a disease which more perhaps than any other is produced by insanitary surroundings and filthy habits. But at other European seaports which have not so great a reputation for insanitary conditions there is little or no ground for taking measures so injurious to trade. The classes to whom the bubonic fever has been confined are the last people in the world likely to proceed through the Suez Canal to European seaports, or for that matter to go to any non-Indian ports. As Dr. Waters pointed out in his speech last evening at the meeting of the Medical Union, the malady is one which ends rapidly either in recovery or in death. If a port so near to us as that of Colombo regards a medical examination on the arrival of the boat as all that is required, there is no reason why more distant ports should enforce full quarantine, and it is to be hoped that the example of Naples in this respect will not be followed. The trade between Italy and India is principally conducted with Bombay. The total exports last year amounted in value to three crores and fourteen lakhs of rupees, nearly two crores of this being Bombay trade. The figures in both cases are an advance on the previous year, but generally speaking the trade shows very little sign of permanent expansion. Under the operation of very protective tariffs exports of wheat have dwindled from substantial proportions; cotton and seeds fluctuate without increasing. The imports from Italy are on a restricted and non-progressive scale. Formerly a rather important trade in salt was carried on, but, Germany, although at a disadvantage as regards the distance of her ports, has, by reason of her more up-to-date methods, taken away that business. The trade in glass beads, formerly a distinctively Italian one, is passing into German, French, and Austrian hands, and the importation of coloured cottons has now almost disappeared. However, the imports into Bombay last year were twenty-seven lakhs of rupees (the total for India being forty-two lakhs), and this compares favourably with the previous year's return. The increase was due to a trebling of the shipments of silk yarns, and to an enhancement in those of aniline dyes by 74 per cent.

IT is a common remark in India that everyone knows the income of his neighbours, and this is undoubtedly the case so far as Government servants are concerned, since the fullest information is available on the subject. A Paul Pry actuated by his interest in other people's affairs, or a tradesman desirous of knowing the extent to which it is safe to trust certain officials who patronise his establishment, can for a very modest sum quarterly obtain a volume which gives "the names, salaries, and designations of the Civil and Military servants of Government" in the province where he resides. If his craving for knowledge is not confined to a single Presidency, the "India List" or "Thacker's Guide" will give him similar explicit particulars regarding Government servants, wherever they may be found, from Chitral to Cape Comorin. It is not alone men in Government employ whose salaries are thus made known. Some of the local authorities which Government have called into being are equally explicit. The Bombay Municipality for instance publish a blue book yearly, giving "name, race, caste, father's name, date of birth, educational attainment, length of service, designation of appointment, pay and allowances," and other interesting biographical details of every officer or servant in receipt of Rs. 20 per mensem and upwards. That means that only the labourers, punkawallas, and puttawallas are left out of account. The publication was first undertaken some years ago on the suggestion of Captain W. P. Walshe, and the example thus set is now followed by the Bombay Port Trust. A perusal of the last Municipal List gives some interesting results as to the division of appointments between the various communities forming the population of the city. There are some 785 employes in all grades of service, with a pay of Rs. 20 or over, and these are divided in the order of Hindus, Parsis, Christians of all denominations, Mahomedans and Jews. Excluding the head officials of the various departments, more than one-half of this number are Hindus and Parsis. Of Hindus there are in all 382, receiving aggregate emoluments of Rs. 17,880, or at the rate of Rs. 49 per head per mensem. There are 172 Parsis, or less than one-half the number of Hindus, but they receive a total emolument of Rs. 15,681, or at the rate of Rs. 97 per head, an average which will probably be greatly raised if the Hon. Mr. Mehta's motion for the appointment of a Deputy Health Officer in each ward of the city at salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem is passed. Eliminating from consideration the Inspectorial staff, whose duties confine them to outdoor work, and taking the office, clerical and other staff, the Hindus again stand first in order so far as numbers are concerned. The appointments they hold range in value from Rs. 70 to Rs. 400 per mensem, and there are about 167 of these, but in the higher grades of service there are about thirty only who receive a total emolument of Rs. 3,945 or thereabouts. Of Parsis there are 70 only; but like the Hindus, there are no more than thirty in the higher grades, and these receive a total pay of Rs. 5,780 or thereabouts. There are in all 137 Christians, receiving a total monthly payment of Rs. 15,681. The remainder of the appointments, are divided among Mahomedans and Jews.

THE Bombay Port Trust's annual Administration Report for the past year was issued yesterday afternoon, but pressure on our space preventsus from publishing the usual summary of it to-day. In framing their Budget the Trustees counted on a surplus of a little less than twenty-four thousand rupees, but the year's operations were so satisfactory that the actual surplus was close upon sixty-three thousand rupees. The revenue proper is the longest realised in one year by the Trust, the amount being Rs. 48,21,198. This, it is explained, has not been produced by any extraordinary cause, but is the outcome of the general improvement in the principal sources of the Trust's income. This amount is to be added to the Revenue Reserve Fund, which is now worth Rs. 14,39,650. The capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1895-96 stood at Rs. 5,07,55,900; payments aggregating roughly two lakhs were made towards the reduction of the debt. The returns show an increase of thirty-three vessels and 88,665 tons in the total steam tonnage that entered the port, the number of sailing vessels being smaller. In the chapter on new works the completion of the Ballard Pier and the Bulk Oil Depot is notified, and the report concludes with a graceful reference to the "zealous, conscientious, and impartial" services of the Port Officer, Commander Maurice Bean, who retires at the end of the current week.

A MEETING of members of the Bombay Medical Union and of the local medical profession was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Union, Readymoney Building, for the purpose of exchanging views and experiences on the prevalance of bubonic fever in Bombay. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, one of the vice-presidents of the Union, was called to the chair. Dr. McCabe Dallas opened the discussion and treated of the clinical aspect of the question; and was followed by Dr. Waters, who discoursed at length on the general aspect of it. Several medical gentlemen then addressed the meeting, giving their personal experiences of the cases treated and the remedies adopted by them in the treatment. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was of opinion that the plague was simply an intensified form of Bombay fever. The meeting adjourned at 7 p.m., and the discussion will be resumed on a future day.

IN the evening the usual Dinner was held, at the Gymkhana, a very convivial evening being passed, Dr. Pollen, who was in the chair in a humorous speech proposed the health of the winning team to which Lieutenant Brandreth responded. Mr. Hudson then spoke on behalf of the Gymkhana, and proposed the health of the guests; coupled with the name of Mr. Catell who replied. The health of the losing team the Parsees having been proposed by Dr. Pollen, Mr. Reid briefly responded. Several other toasts were then given, and shortly after eleven o'clock the evening party broke up.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are thus summarised:—No rain with the exception of a slight fall of half an inch in Bilaspur. A good shower or two are urgently needed for the standing crops and for winter sowings. The former have already been damaged in most districts and the latter are retarded. Prices above normal and still rising. Cattle disease in places."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR OF INDORE, accompanied by Bhaya Saheb, Mr. Banerjee, Private Secretary, and a large retinue of followers, paid a flying visit to Nagpur on the 25th ultimo. His Highness was received by Mr. C. V. Nayudu, barrister-at-law, a leading lawyer of this city, in his bungalow called "Nayudu Villas"—not far from the railway station. His Highness's visit being [illegible] private one, the usual salute of guns was not fire[illegible] But the reception given by Mrs. Nayudu left har[illegible]ly anything to be desired. In the afternoon of [illegible] following day, his Highness drove through the c[illegible] and had a bird's eye view of Jata Mills and one [illegible] two objects of local interest. His Highness left fo[illegible] Indore via Amraoti on the morning of Sunday by [illegible] special train.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th September 1896, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1895 of 150,499 maunds and Rs. 6,556 in the earnin[illegible]

A SPECIAL Session of the Orange Free State Volksraad will be held on Oct. 12 to deal with the questions of rinderpest, the taking over of the railway, the Customs union, the arming of burgherr, and other matters.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE TSAR AND TSARITZA.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritza reached Portsmouth this evening.

President Faure and the members of the French Ministry are awaiting their Imperial Majesties at Cherbourg.

THE TSAR'S VISIT.

OCT. 5.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritza sailed for Cherbourg, this morning, from Portsmouth, escorted by a fleet of thirty two men-of-war.

The newspapers in dwelling on the visit emphasize the fact that whatever the political outcome may be, the Tsar has learned during his stay that the Pro-Armenian movement in Great Britain is genuine and wholly foreign to any political designs.

THE REMOVAL OF SAID KHALID FROM ZANZIBAR.

The German Press affirm that Said Khalid being a political prisoner, it was impossible to extradite him, and that he was removed openly under a show of force in order to assert the dignity of Germany, because Great Britain protested.

INTELLECTUAL ADVANCE IN INDIA.

The *Times* in a special article on Indian affairs campares the success of Ranjitsinhji to that of Chatterji and Professor Bose in the intellectual arena, all denoting important changes in life and thought in India.

THE FENIANS AT ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Rotterdam police have secretly conveyed Kearney and Haines, the Fenian prisoners, out of Holland.

QUARANTINE AGAINST BOMBAY.

In consequence of the bubonic outbreak in Bombay, arrivals from India at Naples will be placed in quarantine.

CALCUTTA AND THE BUBONIC FEVER SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

In the course of a letter to the Chairman of the Corporation, protesting against the Commissioners for not having adopted his suggested precautionary measures against the bubonic plague, Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, says :—I believe that the epidemiologists are quite prepared to see a recrudescence of plague such as had not been known in this century. At the present time it is ravaging on the South Coast of China, and has appeared in the French Colonies. To-day I see 10,000 deaths reported from Central Asia of malignant fever. I mention this not to alarm, but to show the absolute necessity of early precautions to protect ourselves, for there can be little doubt that should the plague get a firm hold of Burra Bazaar and Jorabagan, nothing but sweeping these quarters away would ever free them entirely from the disease ; and the cost of levelling the Burra Bazaar and Jorabagan to the ground and the re-building of a new Burra Bazaar and Jorabagan would be enormous. The loss to trade would be immense, and it is doubtful whether this city could recover its present prosperity for many years to come. All this is quite irrespective of the mortality that would likely occur. Being an experienced Health Officer, and well accustomed to the precautionary methods which require to be adopted in any disease, such as plauge, I should be wanting in my duty if I did not emphatically state that in not accepting my recommendations grave responsiblity rests on the General Committee.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, OCT. 5.

The Harris Football Tournament commenced, this afternoon, on the Gymkhana ground. Only eight teams entered. Comparing with the last year, there were ten present. The holders of the cup are the Loyal North Lancashire, who are now at Ceylon. They could not send a team for attendance on the ground, chiefly of the military element. Two matches were played off.

The first match was between the Royal Artillery, from Kirkee, and the Durham Light Infantry Second Team, from Poona. The game was, however, proving a draw, both sides being equal. About twenty minutes were granted to play off, and the Gunners won by two goals to one.

The second match was between the Durham Light Infantry First Team vs. the Wiltshire Regiment, from Karachi. The Durhams won by seven goals to love.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here, for Karachi, this evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombasa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 3.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, OCT. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay, via Karachi, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110½
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	30 5-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

REIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

t dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from ited Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m 5th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
rkey	3	5	56 p.m.	39	34
eheran	5	2	30 p.m.	...	20
Suez	5	2	45 p.m.	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 5th October 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	—	1
" Karachi	...	16	—	1
" Madras	...	20	—	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

THE ST. LEGER.

YORKSHIRE seems destined to loom largely when the history of the year's sport comes to be written. Not the least important event to be touched upon will be the immensely popular victory of H.R.H. the Prince of Wale Persimmon. Sportsmen of every degree have shown their readiness to join in the congratulations showered upon our popular Prince, but when St. Frusquin was scratched all interest in the race as a sporting event had gone. Still, I could not help recalling some of the surprises of the past at Doncaster when glancing through the betting returns of the race. "Two hundred to one any other " was there in print, and I supose those who felt inclined for a plunge on an outside chance would get these odds. But 200 to 1 ! What if an accident should happen ! At the moment I have no reference handy whereby I might compare the sensational victories in Derbies and St. Leger's, but the probability is that the latter has had its full share of honours in this direction. The Tykes dearly love t'Leger, and coming as it does just between the close of cricket and the opening of football, the race has an attraction, a charm, a fascination all its own. It is a good many years ago now—62 to be precise—since the racing world was startled by the victory of Touchstone, the Duke of Westminster's famous horse. At the time the public had simply gone mad over Plenipotentiary, and actually laid 3 to 1 on the horse owned by Mr. Batson. But the story of this gigantic robbery —for such it has been described by Helvellyn, the well-known sporting writer—deserves a paragraph all to itself, which I will reproduce later. There have been others of more recent date that have won at long odds, the most remarkable during the last twenty years being Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven at 40 to 1 in 1882, and Lord Alington's Throstle in 1894. There was something of a stir in Apology's year, the rumour of the famous mare's breakdown spreading consternation in the ranks of her backers. Owned, as the mare was by Mr. Launde—in private life the Rev. Mr. King—the public had every confidence in the bona-fides of the stable. It will not require an old man to remember the famous telegram sent by the owner to trainer to the effect that the mare should start "if she had three legs only." Although instances are comparatively rare of outsiders winning the Leger, place investments have turned out extremely profitable now and again, even during the last twenty years. In 1877, for instance, Lord Bradford's Manœuvre started at the nice price of 100 to 1, and ran into third place. Snowden in 1881 rode Mr. Perkins's Lucy Glitters into a similar position, starting at 66 to 1, whilst G. Barrett very nearly landed a 40 to 1 chance on the Duke of Westminsters Sandiway in 1884, being only beaten by a length by The Lambkin for first place. Mr. T. Jennings's Exmoor ran third in 1886, with odds of 100 to 1 against its chance ; four years later Gonsalvo, at 200 to 1, finished third ; and only a neck separated Colonel North's St. Simon of the Rock from Reverend, the second horse in the following year, odds of 45 to 1 being laid against its winning. Still, there is every reason to believe the Turf is much purer, taken all round, in these days than in the days of the Plenipotentiary "arrangement." It is recorded of Bill Scott the brother of "the Wizard of the North," John Scott—that he was extremely fond of long words. Methinks he must have had a fine time in Plenipotentiary's year. But let us get to the story of the "doctoring."

A ST. LEGER MYSTERY.

With the full knowledge that many bits of roguery had been practised during the few years preceding Touchstone's St. Leger year, the public would hear of nothing but Plenipotentiary. Had the horse won it was pretty well understood that the ring would be broken. "The pride of the South, the terror of the North " the horse had peen styled, and there was great excitement at Doncaster when he arrived the Saturday before the race. But let "Helvellyn," one of the raciest Turf writers we have had, tell the story in his own words :—" On the Sunday morning Conally rode him in his galop, and found Plenipotentiary everything he would wish at all events, so said the betting, for he became a better favourite than ever. On the Monday the same was the case, and on the Tuesday morning, till he made his appearance for starting, when some of the lynxeyed backers immediately saw that he was not the 'Plenipo.' of old, and got out of their money. The moment honest Pat Connolly mounted him, he found he was as stale as a coach-horse, and could hardly raise a gallop. Still, the fame of Plenipotentiary was so great that it was believed by the million that he would pull through successfully. So the roar of 'Plenipo ! Plenipo !' drowned all other sounds when the race began, and no name but that of the mighty Southerner was heard even whispered through that wast multitude. Presently the shouts of 'Plenipo' grew fainter and fainter ; thousands of faces began to turn white and ghastly, for before the Red House had been reached the cry had gone up, 'The favourite's beat !' In the end, the 40 to 1 chance, Touchstone, won by three lengths, with Bran second, General Chasse third, Shillelagh fourth, Bubastes fifth, and the great Plenipotentiary last but one. Astonishment was depicted on the faces of all who witnessed it. What was the matter ? Plenipo unplaced, beaten, in fact, before he had run one quarter of the distance. How was it that Touchstone happened to win ? It is recorded that his jockey, Calloway, was almost struck dumb when he found himself winning, and turned his head to right and left to see whether the rest of the field had been swallowed up by an earthquake. Although a stout little horse, as his successes at the stud can testify, his party did not back Touchstone. They argued that Plenipotentiary was in the race, and the victory of that horse was looked upon as a certainty. The whole story may now be told in a few words—the race was a turf robbery. Plenipo had not the ghost of a chance to win ; the deed was done, and he had been made safe. But how and by whom ? This never was and never will be known except to those who were implicated in the affair, and they kept their secret well." The horse was always a difficult one to saddle and mount, but on the day of the race it was as quiet as possible, and lay like a log in the stable, having to be kicked by the groom several times before it would get up. Touchstone, the winner, was very highly prized by his owner, the Duke of Westminster, who was once offered a big sum for it in order that it might be sent to Germany. To this the Duke replied in a laconic note : " A German principality should not buy Touchstone."

LANDING THE ODDS.

In 1861 Chaloner brought off a grand coup by defeating Kettledrum—a warm favourite ridden by Snowden—or Caller Ou. This was indeed a sensational race, and as the famous mare had Plenipotentiary blood in her veins, the following anecdote may properly follow her. A gentleman with whom Mr. William I'Anson was slightly acquainted—Mr. Peat, a keen courser and a chemist and druggist at Redcar—had dreamt that Caller Ou had won the St. Leger, and Yorkshireman-like, had backed her for that event. Being told by his friends that she was not likely to run, he wrote very respectfully to Mr. I'Anson, informing him of his dream, and of his having backed the mare, offering, in case he did not think of running her, to pay the stake and all other expenses if he would allow her to go to Doncaster and take her chance. Mr. I'Anson, on considering the matter ("Helvellyn," who tells the story, does not think for a moment the dream was the ruling power or did the business) desired his daughter, Miss I'Anson, who was then, as always, his trusty counsellor and amanuensis, to reply in courteous terms to Mr. Peats letter, thanking him for his handsome offer and informing him that Caller Ou should run and take her chance in the St. Leger, but that he himself would pay all expenses. The result, as is well known earned Caller Ou the brightest gem in the chaplet of fame. In appearance Caller Ou was an odd and old-fashioned as her name would indicate. She was of a rusty brown colour, but with depth of girth and fine shoulders—" a short, common-looking, hacky mare, with swish tail, mean quarters, plain head, and vulgar walk, although much resembling her distinguished relative, Blink Bonny." Old racing men who saw the race describe Chaloner's finish in this Leger as one of the most brilliant feats of horsemanship eve witnessed. Before leaving Doncaster, I should like to add that the authority I have quoted says that the name of Doncaster originally, according to the Venerable Bede, was Carmelodunum, whilst Richard of Cirencester speaks of it as Twangaster, a name also given to it by Hector Bœthms, who likewise terms it Thongecaster, from which last to the present name would be an easy transition. Without its butterscotch and the St. Leger Doncaster would never probably be heard of outside Yorkshire, but the great clasical race will always keep its memory green.

PLIMMER'S VICTORY.

It is a very long time now since the Midland district could claim any particular distinction in sport but the doings of Plimmer in Sheffield appear to have awakened a good deal of the old enthusiasm in his district—enthusiasm which had such a deal to do in years gone by with the successes of Tom Hill, Anthony Diamond, and others of less renown. Manchester for a time showed promise of producing a few exceptionally fine boxers, for Gamble was always regarded as near championship form as he well could be without holding the honour, but I presume little is done in bringing boxing champions out, for we seldom hear of any of her sons coming to the front. Tyers, the swimmer would, I imagine, have made a grand boxer if he had not taken to the water like a duck. He may be good with the gloves now, for aught I know. Few places, however, have produced more men of class in a short time than Birmingham, the metropolis, of the Midlands, distinctly the most notable performer of the lot being Tom Hill, the feather-weight champion in 1881, 1882, and 1883. Once or twice Northampton has produced boxers of rare ability. Douglas, who I remember sparring somewhere about 1886 or 1887, being an exceptionally good man. W. A. J. West, too, did the shoemaking capital a turn by winning the heavy weight championship, although Birmingham shared in the honour, West having been born in the latter city. Those who now observe his portly figure umpiring in the Oxford and Cambridge cricket, would scarcely credit him with having won a boxing championship. West had a fine style for a big man and could give an artistic display of the noble art as well as any boxer I have seen, with the exception, perhaps, of Hill. But to come back to " the workshop of the world," as Birmingham has been termed, late years have witnessed a strange deterioration in form, which goes to prove that until a real good leader is forthcoming boxing will make little headway in the district. Indeed, there appears to be a paucity of sound amateur boxers all over the kingdom, the winners of championship honours in recent years, with few exceptions, comparing very poorly with those who won the events when the A. B. A. was first formed. Plimmer's victory may do something, as I have already said, to awaken interest afresh, but the tendency of the age is to cycle, and only a few sports and pastimes can hold their own against the fascination of the wheel. Yorkshire has had such a wonderful run of success in sporting events this season that the defeat of their boxing champions need cause them no dismay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided and there were also present :—The Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. F. Edward Underwood, Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR OLIVIER.

The Corporation recorded letter dated 29th August last from the Commissioner forwarding letter from Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, giving cover to communication from Major H. D. Olivier, R. E., resigning his seat on the Corporation as one of the representatives of the Chamber.

CONFIRMING DR. WEIR'S APPOINTMENT.

The Corporation also recorded letter from Mr. Secretary Atkins intimating that H. E. the Governor in Council was pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Corporation of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, as Health Officer of the Municipality from the 1st instant for a term of five years on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

MR. WALTON'S PENSION.

The following was also recorded :—

Letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner forwarding an extract from letter dated 31st July last from Mr. Rienzi Walton, the late Executive Engineer, tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the Corporation for their favourable consideration of his petition to be allowed a pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem from 20th March 1893 and for their compliance with the prayer of the petitioner.

FLUSHING OF THE GULLEYS.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Viegas, "That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the sewers and drains in the city, and more especially those on the Port Trust Estate, require efficient periodic flushing. (2). That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation every three months the condition of the sewers and drains in the city showing those which have been flushed and cleansed during the previous three months, and whether any chokes have occurred in the drains."

The question of bubonic fever was then taken up, a detailed report of which is given in other columns.

After transacting some more business the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE first match in this tournament between the Durham Light Infantry and the Bombay Gymkhana will take place this afternoon, at 4-30 p.m. The sides are :—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.		BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	
Capt. Luard	Back	Mr. Prevost	Back
Capt. De. Lisle	3	Capt. Rooth	3
Lieut. Wilkinson	2	Mr. Ellison	2
Lieut. Ashburner	1	Mr. Fischer	1

MILITARY NEWS.

ARTILLERY CAMPS.

Artillery Practice Camps as under will be held in the Bengal Command during the ensuing cold weather :—

Barkachcha, near Mirzapore.—From 10th November to 30th November 1896. Camp Commandant—Lieutenant-Colonel P.K. Beaver, R.A.,or Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy ; Staff Officer—Acting Adjutant, R. A., Allahabad ; Recording and Range Officer—Captain L. Graham, R. A. The following Batteries will attend :—6th, 41st, and 54th Field Batteries, R.A.

Harha, near Unao.—From 30th December 1896 to 15th January 1897. Camp Commandant—Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Jervis, R.A. ; Staff Officer—Acting Adjutant, R. A., Lucknow ; Recording Officer—Captain A. E. Perkins, R.A. ; Range Officer—Lieutenant C. E. Blandford, R.A. The following Batteries will attend :—30th, 46th, and 70th Field Batteries, R.A.

Gurgaon, near Delhi.—From 2nd January to 25th January 1897. Camp Commandant—C. R. A. Meerut; Staff Officer—Captain A. B. Scott, R.H.A. ; Recording Officer—Captain E. S. Cleeve, R.A. ; Range Officer—Lieutenant H. A. Boyce, R.A. The following Batteries will attend :—" C " " K," and " N " R.H.A., 24th, 34th, 46th, and 51st Field Batteries.

Palipihari, near Jhansi.—From 15th January to 30th January 1896. Camp Commandant—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy, R.A. ; Staff Officer—Acting Adjutant, R.A., Jhansi ; Recording Officer—Captain H. E. Stockdale, R.A. ; Range Officer—Lieutenant H. J. Cotter, R.A. The following Batteries will attend : —3rd, 17th, 59th, and 80th Field Batteries ; No. 9 Company Western Division (Heavy Battery) Pur Siege Operations.—From 1st February to 22nd February 1897 Officer Commanding R.A.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lake, R. A. ; Staff Officer—Captain and Adjutant G. Wright. The following companies will attend :—Nos. 4 and 22 Companies Western, and No. 26 Company Eastern Division, R.A.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

WELSH REGIMENT BEAT RANGERS.

THE Rugby Tournament, organized by the Bombay Gymkhana, was brought to a satisfactory termination yesterday afternoon. This tournament has revolutionised Rugby Football on this side of India. The game had been played in a desultory manner before the year 1890, but there was no special organization, the only partizans of the game being members of the local Gymkhana. To the efforts of Messrs. Marshall Reid and Symes may be attributed the *Renaissance* of the noble game in Bombay. In the year 1890, these two gentlemen, who had been admirable exponents of the game in England, Marshall Reid having the honour of being an International, and Symes for a long time one of the manistays of the famous Blackheath Club, put their heads together, with the result that the game was started *de novo* after a lapse of some ten or twelve years. No Tournament was arranged for in the first year, but in 1891 the Bombay players having got together a team which would have been able to hold its own against a first-class team at home it was arranged that an annual Tournament should be constituted. In order to give the new undertaking a prosperous start, and to prove the mettle of their players, Bombay sent their team over to Calcutta to take part in the Tournament there. So good was the team that they won all the four matches they played on the other side, and beat the Calcutta XV. by two goals and three tries to *nil*, and in the final beat the "Buffs." The successful team contained such famous players as Marshall Reid, Walpole Tudor, La Touche, Cleveland, Symes, &c., there being three Internationals and several old Blackheath men, also a Richmond man, and a ex-Member of the O. U. F. C. XV. among the players. It was certainly the strongest combination that has ever been got together in Bombay, and while it continued maintained an unbroken record. They proudly bore back to Bombay the Calcutta Cup, which previously had never left the Bengal side. When the Tournament was started in '91 in order to give another entry, and as an inducement to get the Buffs and the Calcutta F. C. to join, the Bombay Gymkhana split up its forces into two teams, called Civil and Military. The former played the "Buffs" in the final, who were a tower of strength in those days,and after ten minutes, extra play as nothing had been scored on either side,the local Gymkhana generously handed over the Cup to the Buffs. As a return for the courtesy shewn that sporting Regiment gave a cup to be run for in the sports, and that year the Gymkhana won it. Rugger had now taken a firm hold in Bombay, and the Y. M. C. A. emulating the Gymkhana began the game. They played with the Gymkhana men, and received their early training at their hands. This club after varying success was at last disbanded, and like a phœnix the Rangers Club rose from the ashes of the defunct Y. M. C. A. F. C. The new club has gone on steadily improving ; till this year, much to their credit be it said, they have fought their way into the final. In 1893 the South Wales Borderers won the cup, and for the last two, viz., 94 and 95, it has been won by the Welsh Regiment from Secunderabad. It is a perpetual challenge cup, and so cannot be won outright, but the Welsh Regiment seem to have acquired a perpetual lien upon the handsome trophy. To come down to this year of grace 1896, the tournament has been carried out under the most favourable auspices. The original entry was nine teams, but from unforeseen causes, chiefly the close proximity of the Harris Football Tournament to that of Bombay, two teams, the Royal Irish and East Yorkihire Regiment, withdrew from the contest. A final entry of seven teams eventually participated. The Bombay Gymkhana entered two teams, A and B. The Welsh Regiment were, of course, to the fore, while the other competitors were the Durham Light Infantry, from Poona, the Middlesex and 40th Field Battery R.A. from Ahmednagar,and the local Rangers Club, who ran up into the final.

The final of the Tournament ended in a mere procession for the Welsh Regiment as they simply walked over the Rangers to the time of 36 points to 3. The home team fell to pieces shortly after the start, and after that the Secunderabad men just did what they liked with them. Everybody had expected the Welsh to annex the cup for the third year in succession, but it was not anticipated that the Rangers would receive the crushing defeat they did. The Ranger team was the same as played on Saturday, with the exception that Allen took the place of Morrod, and played three-quarters, displacing Green from that position. The Welsh played the same team as they commenced with, and certainly they are a strong even lot, and play with plenty of dash and determination. The Calcutta players must be an exceptionally superior team to knock them out, as they did lately in the late Tournament on the other side. They fully deserve all credit for their being meritorious time here. As the clock was striking five, Good for the Rangers kicked off from the Cooperage, the Secunderabad men defending the Band stand goal. The first scrum was formed in the centre of the ground, and on receiving the ball, Climo ran into the Welsh twenty-five before he was stopped. The Welsh gained ground, and but for forward pass right in front of the Rangers' goal would have got in. Spencer spoiled, the other half from the scrum, and Reid from a pass made his mark which relieved the anxiety of the Bombay following for a moment or two. The Welsh, however, replied manfully, but Mann and Spencer foiled the attack, the play being brought to the centre of the ground. The Rangers again secured, but Kelly, who had the ball, ran into touch, the game being in the Welsh twenty-five who, however, worked it back. A lot of fumbling passing on both sides then took place but the Welshmen of the forward division took the ball through and obtained the first try ten minutes after the start. Jones took the kick, but the place failed.

Score : Welsh one try to *nil*.

On the ball being re-started, the Rangers three-quarter muffed the ball from the return, and a scrum was formed in the far corner of the Rangers' lines by the tree. The Welsh by good passing off their half-backs putting in excellent work all through the game, brought the ball up, gaining another try. Jones took the place which went just inside the post.

Score : Welsh one goal and one try to *nil*. Fifteen minutes had now elapsed from the start, and the Welsh began to assert their superiority. When the game restarted, Allen saved a dangerous passing run of the Welsh back lot flooring. Richards, who was nearly in the ball, then went behind, and the Rangers touched down. From the drop out Manuel had a drop at goal, which only just fell short; it was as an excellent long and well-judged kick, the ball going dead. From the scrum that was subsequently formed in the Rangers, quarters, the Welsh half-back passed out very nippily, and from a good run the Welsh gained another try. The kick was successful.

Score : Welsh 2 goals, 2 tries or 13 points to *nil*

The Welsh gained ground from the resumption as Kelly tried to bounce and run instead of kicking the ball, and the Welsh forwards again took possession of the ball, which went behind the Rangers' line. The home team at this period of the game were all abroad, and the Welsh, directly after the start, got in again ; the place was at a difficult angle, but was well taken.

Score : 3 goals, 2 tries to *nil* in favour of the Welsh. After the kick off Jones for the Welsh got off, but passed forward ; it was immaterial as the soldiers simply walked in the ball, a forward grounding the ball between the posts. The try resulted in another five points being debited against the Rangers.

Score, 4 goals, one try 22 points to *nil*.

From the kick-offMartin followed up and spoiled,the return of the Welsh back; on the scrum being formed and the ball heeled out, the military by a grand unselfish passing run on the part of their sprinters, nearly got in, but Flowers very pluckily saved for his side. The whistle then blew for half time. On the game being re-started the Welsh forwards dribbled down the ground, but the ball went out of play. On being brought out Mann secured, but failed to get through the strong phalanx of the soldier forwards. Flowers, too, livened up matters for the Bombay supporters, but could not get through, being well tackled by Climo. Kelly too had a turn, but was not more successful. The Welsh were not to be gain said and saved any appearance of danger, and in reply took the ball behind the Rangers' line. The place failed and the score stood at 31 points to *nil*. Richards for the Welsh received the ball from his half, and again ran through, grounding the ball between the posts. Jones kicked the goal.

Score : 36 points.

When play was resumed the Welsh again held their opponents at bay, the forwards taking the ball through the scrum every time. Reid had now an opportunity, but threw it away as he passed instead of making the best use of his natural turn for speed. Green brought the ball on, but not being backed up, the Welsh took the ball from him. Offside being given against, the Welsh momentarily relieved the pressure, but the penalty kick went into touch. For the first time in the course of the game the Rangers really attacked the Welsh line and got close up. From a pass out of the Welsh, which Allen cleverly intercepted, he was able to score the first and only point for the Bombay team. He grounded the ball between the posts. The place kick, however, was a miserable failure, the ball not rising from the ground. From here to the end the Welsh contented themselves with simply penning their opponents,and shortly after the whistle sounded with no addition to the score. The Welsh annexed the cup with the creditable score of 36 points to 3. The crowd then collected round the tent, where the trophy was displayed. Mrs. Chandlier, the wife of Captain Chandlier, R. E., handed the cup amidst loud applause to Lieutenant Brandreth, of the Welsh Regiment. The usual cheers for the various teams and the Gymkhana having been given the crowd melted away. The following composed the teams :—

WELSH REGT.		RANGERS.
Climo	back	Heydon
Richards	¾-backs	Reid
Foster		Kelly
Manuel		Mann
		Allen
Watts	½ backs	Soencer
Marnie		Flower
Mr Brandreth	Forwards	Manley
Mr Jones		Sell
Mr Span		Brewin
Daly		Goode
McCartie		White
Pugsley		Marrod
Burge		Martin
Baldwin		Petere

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE migration of many of the natives of Mandvie to their native homes in Cutch and Kathiawar conjoined to the vigorous measures put forth by the Health and Drainage departments in the affected district, have been the means of greatly decreasing the number of cases, and the Health Officer was able on Sunday to report to the Municipal Commissioner a most satisfactory abatement. Indeed, it then seemed as if the disease had been practically stamped out. But during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday forenoon, there was a slight recrudescence of the fever. The returns for the twenty-four hours in question showed nine fresh cases and nine deaths in the Mandvie Ward ; one case in the A. Ward, which occurred in Colaba, four cases in the C. Ward (which includes the congested district bounded by Abdul Rehman Street on the east, and Dhobie Talao on the west), and two fresh cases and two deaths in the E. Ward. This gives a total of 16 cases and 11 deaths. While these figures are higher than those of Sunday morning when only 10 cases and six deaths were reported, they are considerably below the average of the daily return of the last fortnight, and are on the whole encouraging. It will be noticed that in three wards of the city the progress of the disease was entirelv stayed, and that in only one of the wards outside Mandvie did deaths occur. The number of deaths to date was 156, no less than 127 of which have occurred in Mandvie. As we have intimated Mandvie is now being depopulated to a considerable extent by the migration of the inhabitants into Kutch and Kathiawar, and elsewhere. Out-going coasting steamers are filled to their fullest limit, and railway trains unusually crowded. The migration is not carried on without the imposition of restrictions calculated to reassure the authorities in the districts whither the people are fleeing. All intending immigrants from Mandvie are required to present themselves to the medical men employed by the Health Department in the District, in order to obtain a certificate that they are free from bubonic fever, and when this has been granted, they are allowed to proceed.

The gratuitous medical aid of which sufferers can avail themselves continues to increase, as wealthy and philanthropic citizens realise the pressing nature of the needs of their poor neighbours. We have already spoken of the aid afforded by the Bhattia Mitra Mandal, and to-day it is our pleasing duty to record that Mr. Pooranmall Goolji Singhanee, a wealthy shroff, has commissioned three medical men to visit patients and at his expense supply medicines, clothing, and other sanitary requisites which they may deem fit, to people who may be attacked without distinction of case or creed at his personal expense. The three doctors thus employed and their respective wards are—

Dr. Jagmohandas Chhabildas Merchant, Kalbadevi, Ramwady, for the Bhuleshwar Ward and its surroundings, including Kalbadevi Road.

Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Khetwady, 7th Lane, or Khetwady, Ardesir Dady Street, for the Girgaum Ward and Khetwady.

Dr. Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia, for Bhuleshwar, Byculla, Parel, Nagpada and its surroundings.

The visitors to Mandvie yesterday morning included the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, and his Deputy, Mr. Gell, whose object was to see what steps it is desirable to take to prevent the immigration of unemployed labourers for the parched Deccan into the affected neighbourhood. As we pointed out yesterday, this immigration is a danger of a most serious kind, and it is to be hoped that the news of the epidemic will be sufficiently well known in the Deccan and other agricultural districts to lead the labourers to desist from coming to the capital, to find employment. Means should be taken to let it be known amongst them that the slackness of trade in the city greatly minimises their chance of obtaining work here. It is hoped that the railway works in progress in Gujerat will divert a part of the stream, but it is feared that the scarcity of rain for the last two months and consequent absence of work on the land will in any case lead to an influx of the unemployed, unless means are taken by Government agency to let them know that their prospect of falling victims to disease in Bombay are greater than their chance of finding employment.

THE WORK OF THE DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

We are informed that the statement that three of the 540 men employed in cleansing the drains in Mandvie have been attacked with bubonic fever is incorrect. Sixteen men out of the total number have suffered from the small ailment of nausea, but none of the men have caught the prevailing fever. They work hard and long with right good will, the more so as the Municipal Commissioner has sanctioned 'refreshers' for them in the shape of a tinpot full of grog to each man, at 12 o'clock, and at 5-30 daily. At every 50 feet drain openings are made, and up to the present time the total number of such opening is 110. Up to Sunday, at mid-day, no less than 1,400 feet of drains had been cleared in Argyle Road and 450 cart-loads of silt and road detritus have been removed, the total weight being 394 tons. The work of disinfecting the down-take pipes and drains of the large chawls, where the outbreak has occurred, goes forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Some eight large houses which, until the recent migration contained an aggregate population of not less than 5,000 people, have been thus dealt with, this being about a tenth of the number in the list of the Drainage Engineer, Mr. C. C. James. In all these cases notices are served on the owners or occupiers under section 260 of the Municipal Act. The flushing of man-holes daily with disinfectants consisting of carbolic acid and phenyle, still goes on, as does the flushing of the sewers nightly with sea water pumped by the ten-inch centrifugal pump lent by the Port Trust. The disinfectant in the water used for the roads of one infusive of phenyle is to be continued for the whole of the week, special care being taken to water plentifully in front of affected houses. Arrangements are in progress for improving the gullies, round affected dwellings, by plastering and cementing the existing paving,and the construction of catch pits. The unflagging zeal of Mr. James in superintending these arrangements cannot be spoken of too highly. Like the Health Officer and Mr. Leask he has risen to the occasion and has carried on his arduous duties, with scant regard to his own comfort or convenience. The Inspectors of both departments have profited by the good example set them and have worked with uncomplaining assiduity, and the strain upon them has been very heavy throughout.

THE DAY'S WORK AT MANDVIE.

From a visit paid last evening to the affected district, it was clear that the vigorous efforts of the Municipal executives in washing houses, flushing gullies, and cleaning the drains of silt and mud, have resulted in a marked abatement of the malady. The Health Officer states that the fever has been practically stamped out of the Mandvie District. Early, yesterday morning, some dozen houses along the Argylle Road were washed out from top to bottom, including the windows, doors, and intervening gullies. The work of cleaning the drainage along the Argylle Road was pushed on vigorously throughout the day, and a large quantity of silt, sand, and mud were removed therefrom by means of buckets on to the road.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed attended two cases of bubonic fever, one at Bapty Road, and the other at 3rd Lane, Cammatipoora, on Sunday evensng. Dr. Viegas has reported two cases at Chinch Bunder Road. The Municipal Executives have commenced the work of cleaning the Kamatipoora District two days ago.

Last evening Mr. James and Brigade-Surgeon Barker visited Mandvie. Dr. Barker went into the chawl to the south side of the Musjid Bunder Bridge and examined the three patients lying there. Out of these three patients two were convalescent, while the case of the third was considered to be hopeless.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

In reply to enquiries from the Bengal Government as to the disease, H. E. the Governor-in-Council sent the subjoined telegram :—The following are extracts from the Surgeon-General's report : —" I have not any doubt that the disease now prevailing is true bubonic plague ; that it is at present of a mild type, seems to be proved by the fact that several cases recover ; that the average duration of the disease seems to be about a week or more ; and that no hœmorrhagic cases are reported. The utmost activity prevails in the infected area on the part of the Health Department of the Municipality. I learned that from 2 p.m., yesterday, 28th, till 9 a.m., this morning, September 29, 11 deaths from fever with glandular enlargements had been recorded."

The following is a copy of the telegram from Her Majesty's Consul, Alexandria, dated 5th October, 1896 :—

" Sanitary Board have decided to apply from to-day to arrivals from Bombay provisionally plague regulations in force since 13th June 1894."

DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

CORDIAL THANKS TO THE EXECUTIVE.

A LAKH OF RUPEES VOTED.

THE DISEASE ABATING.

The meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, was characterised by sobriety of tone and business-like despatch of emergent work. The speeches on the existing bubonic fever being, with one or two exceptions, more calm and to the point. The leader of the house, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, has not for at least some time past shown himself to more advantage than he did yesterday. The spectacle was rendered more edifying by the short but terse utterances of two gentlemen to the right of the leader, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Dinshah Wacha, who were not slow to appreciate the labours of the Municipal Executive and the necessity to sanction the outlay to meet the emergency. Mr. Mehta in an eloquent and impressive speech appealed to the members to assist the Municipal officers in their energetic endeavours to stamp out the prevailing sickness. He warmly eulogised the active and vigorous measures adopted by the authorities, and moved a resolution, asking the Commissioner for a report on the subject. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, shortly described the preventive measures adopted, and gave the actual figures of attacks and deaths. From the figures it appeared that since September 21st, about 156 persons had died of bubonic fever. In all, 232 persons were attacked with the fever. He assured them that the results of their efforts were distinctly encouraging and favourable. Dr. Jan Mahomed acknowledged that the measures were effective in the Mandvie Ward, but he appealed to the authorities to work with the same vigour and zeal in other districts also, especially in Kamatipoora, which was a fruitful soil for breeding the sort of disease. Professor Muller, Mr. Wacha, Dr. Underwood, Mr. Javerilal, and others bore testimony to the vigorous and energetic measures taken by the Executive, which resulted in the abatement of the fever cases. They acknowledge the necessity of increasing the establishment in order to effectually cope with the sickness and requested the authorities to first give their attention to the Mandvie Ward ; but at the same time not to neglect other districts. Dr. Bhalchandra, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, then proposed that the sanction of expenditure of one lakh of rupees be given. Dr. Bhalchandra said that the disease was certainly abating, owing to the active and effectual measures adopted by the Commissioner, Health Officer, and the Drainage Engineer. The best thanks of the Corporation were due to these and other officers who co-operated with them in stamping out the disease, and they should not demur to sanction this expenditure for meeting the emergency. As the chairman of the Standing Committee, he had assured Dr. Weir that every necessary outlay which might be legitimately required would be readily sanctioned. He had made several suggestions to Dr. Weir, and he was glad that the officer had promised to carry out those suggestions in their entirety. The only member who struck a discordant note was Mr. Bomanji Master, who was treated by the assembly with scant courtesy. When he rose to speak there was a great uproar, and his remarks having fallen on unwilling ears, he had to abruptly sit down amidst cries of " vote ! vote ! ! " The Corporation unanimously sanctioned the outlay. Professor Muller then proposed that the services of Dr. Hankin, the well-known bacteriologist, should be engaged by the Corporation to ascertain the true form of the disease, which was at present of a very doubtful character. After some further discussion, it was left to the Commissioner to engage any specialist he wished, and who would be able to throw light on the subject. A detailed report is given below.

At the meeting of the Corporation, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta asked for and obtained priority to the consideration of the first motion for which he had given notice, and which ran as follows :—" That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation, as early as possible, a definite statement from the Health Officer, as to the alleged prevalence of bubonic fever in some parts of the city. "

Mr. Mehta, who was in excellent form, and spoke in a most earnest and impressive manner, in moving the above proposition, said that in proposing the resolution, his object was to get an authoratative statement in regard to the sickness. In doing so, it was not necessary for me to go into the details of circumstances existing before the prevalence of the sickness. It was a mattr of satisfaction, that after all the common-sense of the citizen, after a certain amount of discussion on the prevailing sickness had become more alive to the necessity of applying remedies than to discussion. He was glad to see that even those who particularly disagreed with the executive, were ready to acknowledge the energy and vigour with which the Municipal officers were doing their utmost for checking the sickness. They were straining every nerve for the purpose of meeting the emergency. It seemed to him that strenuous efforts should be taken by the Corporation to assist the executive in every way in the energetic discharge of their duties. His object in bringing this motion was to obtain reliable information. They had been often treated to long discussion, but this was an occasion when any discussion was unnecessary.

Mr. Bomanji Master murmured some words which were quite inaudible at the reporters' table.

NO TIME TO BANDY WORDS.

Mr. Mehta said that he did not wish to bandy words about little things. The occasion was too serious and grave to indulge in unnecessary discussions. They had to apply their serious attention to finding and applying remedies. He for one was always ready to acknowledge the importance of discussion, because, after all, it always brought out the facts very clearly, and he had brought forth his motion for the purpose of obtaining authoritative statement as to the condition in which the city was in regard to the prevalence of the sickness. He was perfectly sure that the Corporaton would heartily sanction any measure necessary to be adopted the effacing the sickness. He left it entirely to the Commissioner whether he would make his report at that meeting that day or at the next meeting. He thought that the city ought to be congratulated on the great energy, great trouble, and great activity of the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, Drainage Inspector, and other subordinate officers, who were working so zealously. They had done all that was necessary to do in the time of crisis. He hoped that their efforts would tend to control and to put an end to the sickness which was now prevailing.

Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Cursetji seconded the motion.

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had received reports from the Health Officer which tended to show that since the 21st September there had been a total of 232 persons attacked by the plague or fever—whatever it actually was—and of that number 156 cases had proved fatal. There had however, been a considerable abatement during the last two or three days. From 10 a.m., on Saturday to 10 a.m., on Sunday, there had been ten attacks and six deaths; seven of the attacks and five of the deaths having occurred in Mandvie from 10 a.m., on Sunday, to 10 a.m., yesterday (Monday) there had been sixteen attacks and twelve deaths recorded, nine of the cases attacked and a like number of the deaths having taken place in Mandvie. All cases of fever had been treated as "suspected." In the various districts of the "B" ward, Mandvie, Nowrojee Hill, the Chuckla, the Port Trust Estate, and between the Parel Road and the G. I. P. Railway, where cases had been reported vigorous cleaning operations and other measures had been in full swing. Houses had been disinfected inside and outside; in many instances the interiors of buildings had been flushed, lime washing had been carried out wherever necessary, and the effected cases had been removed from the Walkeshwar Temple to the Arthur Road Hospital. One hundred and twenty extra carts and fifty bhigarries had been employed, while the services of two assistant surgeons and four hospital assistants had been requisitioned from Goverment. Disinfectants, had been used to an enormous extent, and further indents had been made on the contractors as the Municipal stores were exhausted. Three Fire Brigade engines were engaged in flushing the gullies in Mandvie, Khetwadi, and the Fort, while the gully-steam flushing engine had also been utilised, Besides the medical men whose services were re-questioned from Government, three others had been employed by the Health Officer. Referring to the services rendered by the Drainage Department, the Commissioner stated that the Department had been actively at work since the 25th September. The total number of men at work on Sunday was five hundred and thirty, and the had all enjoyed good health, except a few of them who had suffered from nausea. On the Argyll Road drain openings had been made, and also on Frere Road and Malet Road, the openings in all numbering one hundred and six. A length of fourteen hundred feet of the Argylle Road drain had been cleaned, and four hundred and forty-seven car-loads of silt, equal to three hundred and ninety-four tons removed. This had first of all been carted to the Flats, and later on the Chairman of the Port Trust had made arrangements for its removal by barge to the disposing ground near Oorun. All the man-holes and sewers on the Port Trust Estate to the west of Frere Road had been disinfected daily with carbolic acid and phenyle; a number of houses had had their down-take pipes removed and replaced by new ones where necessary or else dipped in solution and put back. Some ninety houses would have to be treated in this way during the next few weeks. The Road Department had also been active in watering the roads with carbolic and phenyle, and arrangements would be made for plastering the *gullies* adjoining the affected houses, and constructing air-tight covers at the street end of each *gully*. In conclusion, the Commissioner observed that the fever at present showed signs of abating, and he hoped the improvement would continue.

The following is the complete official register of the cases which was quoted by the Commissioner at the meeting :—

DEATHS FROM BUBONIC FEVER.

Sept.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Hospital.	Total
21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
24	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
25	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
26	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
27	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
28	0	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	12
29	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
30	1	11	1	0	1	0	0	1	15
Oct.									
1	1	16	3	1	2	1	0	0	24
2	0	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
3	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
4	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
5	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	1	12
	3	127	12	4	7	1	0	2	156

ATTACKS AND DEATHS.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Hospital.	Total
Attacks	7	185	14	4	18	4	0	0	232
Deaths	3	127	12	4	7	1	0	2	156

THE VIEWS OF A MANDVIE DOCTOR.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed agreed with Mr. Mehta as to the strenuous and offecive efforts that were being taken by the executive to stamp out what he termed "bubonic plague," from the Mandvie District. At the same time he assured the Corporation that if the Health Department and other executives had worked with only half the energy which was now being evinced, the disaster would never have visited the city. He was afraid that the remarks of Mr. Mehta in praise of the Health Department were rather premature, because, though very vigorous measures were adopted at Mandvie, similar activity was not shown in other parts of the town. He had seen cases of fever at Cammatipura, the drains of which locality were in a most disgraceful condition. The residents were bitterly complaining of the insanitary condition of the locality. He wrote to the Health Officer, and the only thing he did was to remove one of the cases from Cammatipura to the Arthur Road Hospital. If the cleansing of Cammatipura was not taken in hand at once, he was afraid that the matters would grow very worse, since Cammatipura was a fruitful soil for the growth of the disease. Before praising the authorities, they should be at the same time told to exercise their utmost energy to extend the same measures that had been adopted in the Mandvie wards, to other parts of a town.

Mr. K. M. Shroff begged simply to draw the attention of the Corporation to one important fact that had been brought to his attention, not only by the residents of Mandvie, but of other wards also. Although the whole department were doing all in their power to remove the disease, and spending thousands of rupees to clean the gutters, the halalcores, on the other hand, were emptying baskets of night soil in the gutters in order to lessen the amount of weight they had to carry. This evil practise had been resorted to for a long time. On this occasion he would draw their attention to the necessity of taking very vigorous measures, not only in the Mandive, but other districts also to press the halalcores not to resort to the practice. They should not satisfy by fining the offenders in this respect, but the halalcores who commit such mischief, should be reduced to half pay.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinath endorsed what had fallen from Mr Shroff, remarking that the halalcores did similar mischief in Girgaum and other districts, and it should be put a stop to.

PETITION FROM CAMATIPURA.

The president : I have received a petition from the residents of Cammatipura, which I will ask the Secretary, Mr. Barrow, to read to the meeting. Mr. Barrow, at this stage, read the petition, which ran as follows :—

Respected Sir,—We are very sorry to inform you that in Camatipura also the bubonic plague has made its appearance since 28th ultimo, and seven cases have arisen, out of which five have been fatal, that is four were in the Camatipura 4th street, and one in Camatipura 6th street, and 2 are in a precarious state. The information of the plague in our locality was duly given to the Municipal Commissioner on the 29th ultimo, by one of us, but we are sorry to say that no special steps have as yet been taken to prevent its being spread very widely in Camatipoora. We therefore request you to adopt immediate measures, such as washing main drains, pipe drains, and side gutters, etc., also stop emptying night soil at the Camatipoora depot and remove instantly waded carts with sweepings which are allowed to stand for hours and hours. We beg to remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

(Sd.) NARSINGRAO SYBOO,
(Sd.) MANAJEE RAJOOJI.

Professor Muller could not but show his indignation at the remarks that had been made by some members of the Corporation about the Municipal Officers, who had been working day and night in putting down the disease in the Mandvie ward, especially as those members had not been to the scene or even near the place. He (Mr Muller) was not speaking from mere hearsay; he himself went to the affected locality every morning and evening and passed several hours in inspecting the houses of the sick and the work of the Municipal men, who were doing the best under the circumstannces, and more vigorous efforts could not have been possible. From the Commissioner downwards, every Municipal servant engaged in taking measures to put down the disease was working with the greatest possible energy and vigour. He was however loth to find that residents of the locality did not assist the Municipality as much as could he desired. The Municipality were cleaning several houses themselves, and therefore the other people in the neighbourhood declined to limewash or cleanse their houses, saying that as the Municipality had once done a part, why should they not do the rest. The work of cleansing was also shirked to a considerable extent. Tenants, however much they suffered, from filth and dirt declined to take any active part in cleansing their own houses because they averred it was the business of the landlords, and the latter in their turn said that it was the duty of the Municipality to do it. Some land lords even went to the length of saying that the Municipality could prosecute them if they thought it was the landlords' business. Even under such circumstances the Municipality was doing its work so well that the house which was first infected and in which it was stated there lived nearly five to six hundred people, was so well cleansed that after the work of flushing and cleaning was over, he entered the building and was gratified to find that it was as clean and devoid of filth as the Municipal building itself. He never saw night-soil being emptied into the gutters by the halalcores, and he challenged Mr. Dhakji and Mr. Shroff to point a single instance in which such evil practise was resorted to at Mandvie during the last fortnight.

Dr. Viegas suggested that before they should make long speeches on the subject, the Corporation must give the practical and material assistance and that could be done by at once proceeding to sanctioning the grant of one lakh of rupees the resolution for the recommendation of which would be moved by Dr. Bhalchandra, the chairman of the Standing Committee.

THE LACK OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

Rai Bahadur Laxmansing who represented the Camatipura ward in the Corportation, said that he was intimately acquainted with the locality. There had been actually five deaths in Camatipura. All the five victims were the residents of Camatipura and not Mandvie. They were all Camatees. There had been little flushing done here and there, but it was not done systematically. It was a most filthy place where fever was actually bred. The same attention that was paid to the Mandvie ward should be paid to other wards also. He hoped that the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer would give the matter their serious consideration. He was told that that morn-ing a man was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. This alarmed the people to a certain extent, who in the fear of the authorities removing the patient from their relatives, abstained from giving information to the authorities.

Mr. Vincent : What is the remedy then, if people themselves commit such a folly?

Rai Bahadur Luxmansingh then referred to a case of man, named Gunpat, who was attacked with the fever, but his relations refused to give him (the speaker) any information when he called at the house that morning.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, whose tone was quite sober and earnest, said that whatever might be the failings of the halalcores it was not the time when they should talk to put the halalcores on half pay. He did not deny that there was some truth in the complaints against the halalcores. That was a very grave occasion when they must devise what sorts of remedial measures should be taken. At the preset moment, not even the adversaries, who differed in opinion, could say that the Health Department is wanting in its duty.

A member : What about the other districts?

Mr. Wacha said that Mr. Raghunath was rather premature. He was just going to say something about the other wards when he was interrupted. What he said was that this was no time for discussion but for action. It was ill suited to the occasion to carry on unfruitful discussion. They knew exactly what was the state of things. What they had to consider was whether the steps taken were sufficient for stamping out the disease, instead of discussing what was the state of things. He was sorry to see such questions were started. There was a fact that the cases in the Mandvie had slightly abated. It was necessary, as was pointed out by Dr. Ismail, that other wards should not be neglected, particularly when they had heard that there were four cases in Cammatipura. It was only but right that they should take all precautionary measures to see that the fever did not firmly establish its hold on the people and bring about more deaths. These were the only measures which they ought to take. He thought that it was only nsccssary that the Commissioner and the Health Officer should see that the other wards also received their attention. Of course, Mandvie must receive their first attention. He did hope that all available and legitimate resources would be utilised in order to see that other wards were kept as free from this fever as possible.

DR. UNDERWOOD'S VIEWS.

Dr. E. F. Underwood said from his personal knowledge and experience that the Commissioner and the Health Officer were giving their best attention to other wards also. At Colaba the gullies were flushed, the gutters were cleaned, and sulphur and tar kept burning, and every possible remedy adopted. The efforts of the Municipal Executive were most praiseworthy, but the effects of their labours were sometimes marred by the negligence of the people themselves and their ignorance of the importance of the sanitary principles. The state of things was most lamentable at Mandvie, but the authorities had spared no pains or trouble to remove every sort of nuisance. The remedial measures were such that there was nothing more to be done.

Mr. Bomanji master here rose to speak, but he was received with marked displeasure by the assembly. He spoke in a most incoherent and round about manner, and he was frequently ridiculed. He said that when the Corporation were shown their error they called such people "Tailors of Tooley Street." But there were exactly "three Tailors of Tooley Street" among them defending the negligence of theirs officers in Camatipura. They were acked to pass a blank cheque that afternoon as they had been once before in case of Pavai lake, and it was not unknown to them that those four or five lakhs of rupees were lost to them. He always warned them never to be hasty, as everything done in haste resulted in repentance in the end. Before sanctioning the one lakh of rupees they must hesitate. Was that not too large a sum of money? (Cries of no, no.)

Mr. Bomanji's remarks had to be here cut short for the audience showed their impatience at hearing in a marked manner.

PRAISING THE EXECUTIVE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal remarked that after due regard to the ordinary requirements they had found that the whole department had put forth the whole of its energy, and the whole establishment was working in the localities where the disease had broken out, and the result of the strenuous efforts had been that the sickness had abated, and there could be no denying the fact. Members naturally desired that something should be done and the establishment of the Health Department increased. If the establishment was increased they would be able to do the same thing which they had done in other wards. He thought it was a pity to blame the whole Department for the work which was actually done and done so successfully. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak said that no matter by whatever name the prevailing fever was called, viz., as bubonic fever, Malarial fever or the plague, it did not in any way affect the principal feature of the disease, viz., that it was a terrible disease, that it proved fatal within a short period after the attack, and that the percentage of mortality was high. In view of the terrible nature of the disease, he said, every individual, every community, and every nation had a right to take measures to protect themselves against it, and that, therefore, they had a moral claim on this city to be supplied with the true facts in this lamentable occurrence. Dr. Katrak deprecated and protested against the attempts made in certain quarters, firstly, to misname the disease; and, secondly, to belittle and exaggerate the gravity of the situation. No doubt in the beginning a doubting attitude was reasonable and justifiable. But after the disease had progressed for over a month, and almost the whole medical profession, who had had an opportunity of observing the malady, had come to the conclusion that the prevailing fever was nothing but the plague, it was simply undignified to still persist in refusing to call it by its proper name. It was urged for such a course that if it were called by the name of plague, quarantine would be imposed on ships going from Bombay. No doubt quarantine was both humiliating to the city and ruinous to its trade. But that was no reason for misrepresenting facts and thereby putting other nations off their guard, exposing them to this terrible scourge. He said, he was no believer in the efficacy of quarantine. But every nation had a right to take what measures it thought necessary for its protection. No nation, much less an infected city, had any claim to dictate such measures to other nations as might suit its convenience. Considerations of humanity, he said, had imposed upon the city the sacred duty and obligations of publishing the true and exact state of things for the information of the public of the city as well of other nations. Hence the responsible parties in the city ought not to try either to belittle or exaggerate this occurrence. Unfortunately, owing to contradictory reports and rumours in the city, the public mind was in a state of fearful suspense, such reports and rumours, because of the uncertain character, gave the public a vague and indefinite idea of something having gone tremendously wrong, and instead of being pacified, they were in a state of painful unrest. There was only one remedy, and that was in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner of the city. Instead of supplying informally to some papers and refusing it to others, he should publish a sort of daily official bulletin, giving the names, the number, and the locality of those affected and those died, with whatever remarks he may choose to make thereon that will make the matter more simple. He would thereby take the public in his confidence, and thereby deprive those who spread false and unauthenticated rumours of their business and pacify the public mind. There ought to be no hesitation in supplying correct information. Because, such an occurrence, even if it were due to negligence or misfortune was once that it had occurred, considered unavoidable, and the public appreciated the ceaseless and unremitting labours of the Municipal authorities on the occasion. With regard to the measures adopted and to be adopted to stamp out the disease, he said, that the present was not the time to advance this theory or that. The city ought to adopt those measures, which had proved successful all over the world and for diseases of this character. Dr. Katrak said, he was one of those who believed that the disease was imported. But he did not for that reason think it safe to trifle with a grave question. It had been found over and over again that dirt and uncleanliness had the effect of perpetuating and increasing such diseases, and that cleanliness and good sanitation had the contrary effect. Hence their duty was to remove dirt and uncleanliness. He said that the greatest amount of, and that most injurious, dirt was to be found in the drains and sewers. The disinfection and flushing of the drains and sewers ought, therefore, to engage the main, if not the sole attention of the Municipality, of course, other measures, such as surface sanitation and home sanitation were also to be looked after. But the principal attention was to be directed to the drains and sewers. With the drains and sewers clean and sweat and a pure water-supply, such as the city had reason to believe it had, the public might safely rely upon stamping out the disease. The food supply was also an important factor to be noted, but that ought not to divert in the least the attention from the real remedy, viz., to secure cleanliness of the city.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that it would be much better if the Commissioner supplied authentic figures to the press every evening under his own signature. He supported Dr. Katrak's suggestion that correct figures should be supplied to the public. In the last mortality returns, some deaths were attributed to fever only, and if they had resulted from bubonic fever it should be so stated.

The Hon. Mr. Metha, in replying to the debate, observed that he was glad that the Commissioner had made a statement, which would be followed up by a more authoritative written statement. Mr. Bomanji Master was never to be satisfied. He had completely misunderstood him. But this was not a time for recrimination; they had to assist the authorities in the measures that were taken for the purpose of keeping down the sickness. That was the only right policy to follow. He quite agreed with some of the members that the officers should not slacken their efforts in other words. Their energies were concentrated in one particular ward, and it was, therefore, natural that there might be some relaxation in the other departments. He felt that they would agree with him that any measure which the Commissioner himself might take for the purpose of increasing the establishment would receive the fullest support of the Corporation. If the establishment had to be increased, the Commissioner was at full liberty to do so. If he had time, he might come to the Corporation to ask for sanction, but if the matter admitted of no delay he (the Commissioner) might take prompt measures, which would be cheerfully sanctioned by the Corporation. It was a matter of great congratulation to them that the Executive were, as everybody had admitted, were vigorously putting forth all their energies to stamp out the sickness.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and agreed to *nem-con*.

THE CORPORATION SANCTIONS A GRANT OF A LAKH.

Dr. Bhalchandra, the chairman of the standing Committee, then moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, in their Resolution No. 6461, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the disease prevalent in Mandvi Ward, sanction be given to the grant of Rs, 100,000, from surplus cash balance, to defray the cost of the special measures which have been and are being taken under orders from the Commissioner by the Health and Drainage departments, and for further charges on that account to be hereafter incurred for the cost of pumping and flushing drains and sewers, purchase of disinfectants, etc. That the Commissioner be asked to report the details of the expenditure in question under different heads as soon as the accounts are made up.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that this motion was logical sequence of Mr. Mehta's motion. He had not the slightest doubt that the Corporation would sanction it unanimously. There were different opinions about the origin, the causes and even the very name of the disease, but all that would be very carefully considered by the committee appointed by Government. Therefore, it was not desirable, or even wise to waste the time of the Corporation in discussing these matters. What they had to do was to see that proper measures were adopted by the Executive to stamp out the disease, and whatever different opinions there might be with regard to other matters (and there might be some truth in the complaint made by some people that had those measures been adopted earlier, the outbreak might have been grappled with and nipped in the bud. Still there could not be two opinions as regards the energy and activity of the Municipal executive and the measures adopted by the Health and the Drainage departments. The whole of the Executive staff had done exceedingly well and had thoroughly risen to the occasion. He was glad to state here that as a chairman of the Standing Committee he addressed a letter to the Health Officer, and in offering his suggestion stated that the Corporation and the Standing Committee would not be wanting in their duties in sanctioning any reasonable outlay that would be legitimately required for stamping out the disease. The Health Officer every carefully and gracefully accepted all his suggestions, and assurred him (speaker) that he was carrying them out in their entirety. Under these circumstances the best thanks of the Corporation were due to the Municipal Commissioner, Health Officer, and the Drainage Inspector, for the energy and vigour they had shown on this occasion in dealing very promptly with the outbreak. The disease was showing very happy signs, of abetment and from the figures placed before the Corporation by the Commissioner, it must have been apparent that it would soon be stamped out. The Municipal Commissioner had already engaged the additional establishment of about two or three hundred men and he (the Commissioner) had just informed that Government had been pleased to place at his disposal two Assistant Surgeons, and four Hospital Assistants. He was sure that the additional staff that had already been employed would be able to render that assistance which was absolutely necessary for the suffering community. He had no doubt that the Corporation would unanimously sanction this blank cheque of one lakh of rupees. He hoped that it would be sanctioned without the slightest demur, and that there would be no dessentient.

Mr. Wacha : It would be, perhaps, demurred by one of the Three Tailors of Toolee Street. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra, continuing, said : No doubt attention of the Municipal authorities has been directed to the Mandvie Ward, but the parts of the city, where some few cases of this fever have occurred, must also receive their attention. I inspected some lanes in Kamatipura, and I believe many of them require very close attention from a sanitary point of view. I have already drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the state of things, and I have no shade of doubt, but that he will draw the attention of the Health Officer to the state of things. These preventative measures will serve a very useful purpose in preventing the spread of the disease.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the motion.

Dr. Katrak wished to add a rider to the effect that the Commissioner should be empowered to order out plans and appliances for electrolising the sea-water, but this was disallowed, it being out of order.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master rose to speak amidst the cry of "vote! vote!!" He thought that if a blankcheque was given the authorities would do what they liked. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was quite sufficient for the purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta : If this proposal had not been brought before the Corporation, and if I people had been allowed to die, the first person to get up and raise a cry would be Mr. Master. Mr. Mehta advised the Corporation not to give heed to Mr Master's complaint, but to at once sanction the expenditure in order to enable the Executives to adopt measures to meet the emergency.

Mr. Vincent (ironically) : Why not wait for the sanction of the Corporatien to this expenditure until the budget meeting?

THE REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The proposal was then agread to. The chairman here informed the meeting that the following letter had been received from the Government, dated 1st October, under the signature of Mr. J DeC Atkinson, Secretary to Government, General Department :—

The Chairman, Bombay Municipality,

SIR,—With reference to the out break of disease resembling bubonic plague in the City of Bombay I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to forward for your information, and such action as you may consider necessary, the following extract from the Surgeon-General with this Government :

"Firstly, then I should suggest an immediate increase of the sanitary staff of the Municipality, both in Medical officers, who may be chosen from local practitioners willing to serve, and subordinates with the special object of paying sanitary attention to quarters of the city not yet known to be infected, I may here mention that two cases are said to have occurred in the Fort last evening."

The Municipal Commissioner here pointed out with a view to correct a wrong impression which seemed to exist in certain quarters, that in answer to his request the Government had placed the services of two Asistant Surgeons and four Hospital Assistants at the disposal of the Municipality, but the latter would be responsible for the pay of those officer while they were employed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta proposed that the letter from Mr Secretary Atkins, General Department be recorded, and that the thanks of the Corporation be tendered to the Government for its prompt attention to the request of the temporary services of medical practitioners.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposal which was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED ASSISTANCE OF AN EXPERT.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Professor O. V. Muller proposed "(1) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a view to obtaining from the Government of India at once the services of Dr. Hankin in inquiring into the nature, origin, and peculiarities of the virulent sickness now prevailing in the Mandvie Ward of this City. (2) That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to defray any attendant expenses." In support of his motion the professor said that though they all knew there was a spread of the disease, yet none could point to any exact thing as to the original cause of it. Some attributed it to the importation of articles from places where the disease had already been raging, some attributed it to the bad state of granaries, some to particular kind of food, and some to bad condition of drains. But the other day Mr. Vincent clearly showed that it could not have been due to drains, as not a single man out of 500 men who were working in the drains since the spread of the fever was attacked by the disease.

A Member : Two have fallen victims to it.

Mr. Vincent : Not one single man.

Mr. Muller, continuing, said there was nothing definitely known as to how the disease came into Bombay, and it was not yet accounted for. Under the circumstances it was quite reasonable to have an expert appointed to enquire into and pronounce his opinion upon the subject. By proposing the engagement of Dr. Hankin he did not mean to cast any slur upon the local practitioners, among whom he admitted there were many men of good reputation and experience, and he knew that Dr. Surveyor had a vast experience and he had proved himself very successful as a bacteriologist, but Mr. Hankin having had the experience of the diseases of this kind, his services would be very valuable.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK SHOULD BE KNOWN.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition, remarking that if the Commissioner considered it necessary to have the opinion of an expert to guide him as to what direction the authorities should work, it was a thing they ought to do. Some efforts ought to be made to find out the real cause as to how the disease originated. Some said it was imported, some said it was due to drains, and some said it was something else. He must admit it was very pertinently pointed out by Mr. Vincent that it could not be drains, because he had shown that not one out of the large number of labourers working at the drains was affected. He believed some steps must be taken to ascertain the cause, and they were bound to make efforts in that direction. As was pointed out by Professor Muller, the Municipality would bear the cost of the expenses for the services of the expert, they must pay him the fees, his travelling expenses and the expenses of his stay in Bombay. He thought that the sum which would thus be required to be paid to him would be nothing compared to the value of the benefits derived from the results of his experiments.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that he had already communicated with the Government of India on the subject of an expert, and he believed one had been mentioned, and he did not think the present proposal should be pressed.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that if the Municipal Commissioner engaged the services of some other expert the Corporation would be glad to sanction the arrangement.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that such expert should also be conversant with all the local subjects.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation it was desirable that Dr. Surveyor should be appointed by the Corporation to work in association with Dr. Haffkine. Dr. Viegas took this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Corporation the very valuable services rendered by Dr. Surveyor, who came forward voluntarily and who had made so many important experiments with regard to this disease. It was highly desirable that the Corporation should have in association with Dr. Haffkine a doctor of the standing and stamp of Dr. Surveyor. Why should the Corporation have another expert when they had a local bacteriologist of the stamp of Dr. Surveyor? The Commissioner had already informed them the Government of India appointed an expert, and the question being an important one the Corporation must appoint another independent expert of their own.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Professor Muller offered to withdraw his proposition if his seconder permitted.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who has seconded the proposition, was in favour of withdrawing the proposion. He did not think it was desirable to fetter the Commissioner's discretion. It was not desirable to discuss the merits of the experts and tie down the hands of the Commissioner. It must be left to the Commissioner to engage the services of an expert for the purpose already stated.

Professor Muller's proposition was then allowed to be withdrawn.

A confusion ensued as to whether Dr. Viegas could press his amendment. Many members were of opinion that the proposition being withdrawn, the amendment necessarily fell through.

Rai Bahadur Luxmon Singh asked the President if the amendment could be put to vote after the motion was withdrawn.

The President : Yes, as it now becomes the original motion.

Mr. Master : You are quite right, sir.

Dr. Viegas made a verbal change in his motion that Dr. Haffkine should be asked if he would work in association with Dr. Surveyor.

Mr. P. N. Wadia suggested that by such an addition they were putting Dr. Surveyor in a bad position.

Dr. Viegas' motion was then put to vote, but lost.

THE MEETING OF THE MEDICAL UNION AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Last evening a meeting of members of the Bombay Medical Union and of the local medical profession was held, at the Bombay Medical Union Hall, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, for the purpose of exchanging views and experiences on the prevalence of bubonic fever in Bombay. The honorary secretaries, Drs. B. S. Shroff and K. M. Heeramanek, requested in their circular those who had treated patients suffering from bubonic fever to favour them with, or to bring with them to the meeting, a list of the names of persons affected, noting the dates on which they came under treatment, the principal symptoms, the localities in which they occurred, the treatment adopted, and the results. On the motion of Dr. A. P. Cama, seconded by Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was called to the chair, and there was a very large attendance of native medical gentlemen, among those present being Dr. Waters and Dr. McCabe Dallas.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that, as he was now a retired medical man with very little medical practice, and had not seen a single case of Bubonic fever, it would have been much better to have called to the chair Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who was conversant with these cases, but who, he feared, was detained at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation that evening. The Chairman said he would, however, do his best under the circumstances, and he asked the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

Dr. K. M. Heeramanek read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman said that gentlemen should begin by reading the notes of cases that had come under their treatment.

Dr. Waters stated that he and Dr. McCabe Dallas, had with them notes and observations. He suggested that if Dr. McCabe Dallas began reading his notes he (Dr. Waters) would follow him.

Dr. McCabe Dallas then said :—The difficulties to contend with in cases of this outbreak, difficulties which no doubt have been experienced by other practitioners, is the fact of changes in professional attendance and the sequence which naturally results from constant interference on the part of the patients' friends, under British rule. The Sanitary laws are too modest in respect to compulsory removal to properly constructed and equipped infectious wards, where systematic treatment and observation, could be adopted with far better results, than under what might be termed the present voluntary system in force. That were it possible to cause such compulsory removal without creating unnecessary panic, and treating cases in the manner indicated, the mortality would, and could, be materially reduced instead of allowing patients to be treated in proportion to their means, or capabilities of paying fees, and using their own inclinations in this direction—a condition of things which any continental country would not countenance, without attempting to discuss the origin of the disease or its infectious nature. I am disposed to opine, that what causes it in one, will do so in another, but as far as I have been able to observe, it is not infectious, in the same light as small-pox and other eruptive fevers are as to being communicated from person to person. Despite the concensus of opinion that the disease is plague, I consider the expression too incomprehensive to signify what an actual plague means. In relation to an epidemic of blood-poisoning developing bubonic enlargements that a peculiar form of sepsis has occurred can hardly be disputed, but whether it originated *denovo*, or from a specific local cause, is yet a matter of speculation, which, we hope, the Commission will be able to elucidate. Leaving insanitation aside for the moment, it appears to me peculiar that the disease, so far as is has advanced, is chiefly confined to a circumscribed area and among a vegetarian population irrespective of the fact that two sections of the Mahomedan community—Kojahs, and Memons—are practically associated in business and residence in the same locality. It is also a complex question just now, I believe. While looking to the presence of the kitasato bacillus in rats, whether they have not been primarily responsible for what has happened, through the admixture of their excreta, or otherwise, in contaminating the cereals or other food which may or may not he eaten cooked, by this vegetarian population implicated. The symptoms of those cases treated by members of the profession have no doubt been carefully noted. I shall only touch on one prominent indication which has attracted my attention, in almost every instance, and pointed out by me to several European medical gentlemen, that is the influence of the poison on the heart and circulatory system. There seems a great softness, and compressibility, and this in proportion to duration of the attack in connection with the pulse. The heart presents no abnormalty in sounds or size on percussion, providing, of course, none existed before the disease set in, but judging from auscultation, there is a considerable want of tone in volume and sound both in its systolic and diastolic movements, the values are alright except that they share in this atony. This leads me to suspect a softening, or degeneration in its substance analogous to Myocarditis, but whether the Pathological effect is the same can only be demonstrated by a post mortem examination. I am, therefore, convinced to a degree, that whatever steps be adopted in the line of treatment towards the reduction of temperature, the elimination of any morbid products, the general support of the patients, and locally in regard to the glands, that the condition of the heart ought to be kept prominently in view, lest it be overtaken by paralysis at any stage, even up to a convalescent period. It is unnecessary to debate on the morbid effect of any infectious poisons on the pneumo gastric and sympathetic nerves, whether through the blood or a disordered protoplasm. But I feel sure stimulants are absolutely essential from the beginning, and all food should be freely peptonised, especially as the staple article in this respect with the cases, is milk. An external examination of the other organs reveals nothing of interest, either in size or tenderness. Experiments with the sphymograph made by Dr. Deane, on a typical case of mine yesterday brought out the potency in tone and energy of the heart. There were no signs of any obstruction, but the up and down strokes were feeble and deficient, while the three dicrotic manes were ill developed and no more than just recognisable. (Cheers.)

Dr. Waters gave a comprehensive account of the epidemiological aspect of the bubonic fever. He did not consider it to be contagious, but was of opinion that persons derived it from the same source, not from one another. Dr. Waters was of opinion that segregation of the affected persons was necessary merely in the interest of humanity. It would have little affect in mitigation of the disease beyond facilitating sanitary operations. Dr. Waters gave cogent grounds for his belief as to the out-break in Bombay, and his remarks will be given in our early issue. He described the peculiar situation of Mandvie, and his discourse formed a valuable complement to that of Dr. McCabe Dallas, whose remarks dealt with the clinical aspect of the question; while Dr. Waters' speech dealt with the general aspects.

The chairman to Dr. Waters : Why should the disease be confined to Mandvie, and why should it not have extended to other grain-eating districts?

Dr. Waters : Because Mandvie is more open to influences of the fever.

The chairman : There might be some other causes for the fever?

Dr. Waters : They must be the meteorological causes.

Dr. U. L. Desai next addresed the meeting on bubonic fever generally.

Dr. A. D. Modi suggested the desirability of medical gentlemen, who had personal knowledge of the matter and had patients treated by them, giving the benefit of their experience to the meeting.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed rose to address the meeting, and in answer to Dr. B. S. Shroff, said that he believed the first case of bubonic fever that came under his notice was about the 3rd September last. In several cases, he noticed swellings in the groins. These cases not being cases of an ordinary type, he wrote to the Health Department, drawing attention to them and complaining of the bad condition of the houses and drains in the locality. The Health Department at once adopted measures for cleansing and fumilgating; and Dr. Ismail was glad to be able to testify that the locality in question escaped from the disease. The cases he had treated were those not of poor bigarees only, but even wealthy Multanee merchants, who lived in dirty, filthy places. There were three important questions, namely, whether the disease was a plague, whether it was contagious, and whether it had been imported? It was contagious in one sense, namely, where a healthy person exposed himself to the same conditions as the sufferer. Dr. Ismail having dilated on these questions, remarked that he knew that the Port Trust drains had been silted up, and had not been opened and cleansed for a very long time. It had been complained that night-soil had been thrown into them, which was, he said, being done all over the towns. (Cheers.) Dr. Ismail thought that the plague was simply an intensified form of the Bombay fever. (Hear, hear from Dr. Waters.) Dr. Ismail added that the plague bacilli had been found in patients suffering from the disease.

Dr. Waters : Here in Bombay?

Dr. Ismail : Yes, Dr. Surveyor found them.

Dr. Waters and Dr. Chowksey said it was only in one case.

Dr. Ismail proceeded to say that the symptoms exhibited in cases of rat bites were somewhat if not closely, similar to cases of bubonic fever. The germs of the disease in rats had been intensified in human beings by meteorological conditions. Dr. Ismail did not call the disease a plague, but would remark that the Health Department did deserve to be flamed, more or less, for allowing things to get into their present condition. (Applause.) There had been cases of the disease at Khetwady and Islampura, not only of Hindus, but of Khojas and other Mahomedans. He thought that these cases arose from the insanitary and neglected condition of the districts where the disease prevailed, (Applause.)

Dr. N. H. Chowksey said he had nineteen cases under his treatment, of which six terminated fatally. He gave instances of the obstacles thrown by ignorant sufferers and their relatives in the way of the measures proposed by the authorities.

Dr. D. C. Patel, partner of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, said that the first case of the disease came under his notice on the 1st September last. He had treated fifty cases, in all of which the clothing, bedding, drains, and gullies were filled with filth and dirtiness.

Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel then related his experiences of the disease; and the meeting adjourned at 7 p.m.

PHENYLE OR PHENOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that Dr. Simpson of Calcutta in his "Advice to Householders," transcribed in your issue of this morning, gives the sensible advice to flush all drains, etc., with water, to which a disinfectant such as Phenyle, Carbolic Acid or Jeye's Fluid has been added. He goes on, however, to say that "these can be obtained from any bazaar or Chemist." This is, to say the least, misleading. Without entering into the relative merits of the above disinfectants I may say, as representing the sole agents for the first-named (Phenyle), that what is supplied by many bazaar dealers is not Phenyle, but some cheap and worthless imitation, labelled Phenol, Phenyl, or some similar name. As compared with the original Little's Soluble Phenyle, these imitations are practically useless, and I would warn your readers against being misled by the offer of such cheap and worthless substitutes.—Yours, &c.,

THOS. STEPHENSON, F.C.S.,
Manager, Phillips and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Oct. 3.

BAGHDAD EXPERIENCE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am rather anxious to know what action the Government are going to take in regard to the outbreak in Bombay. At Baghdad the Turkish authorities acted with the greatest energy, and isolated with cordons of troops the different mohollas or quarters of the city, each trade or guild there having a separate Mohalla. The Jewish quarter was for a time entirely isolated, neither ingress nor egress being permitted. This not having the desired effect, Dr. Colville advised the Turkish Governor-General at Baghdad to remove all the Jews from the city. This recommendation was at first greatly resented, but as the English Consulate had great influence with the Jewish inhabitants, they were at last persuaded to leave their residences in the city, and the Turkish Government very considerately had a large number of Government tents pitched on the "Chol" or plain outside the town. When the Jews left, it was then reported that they had been in the habit of burying the victims of the plague in the courtyards of their houses. It is necessary to explain that in most of the houses in Baghdad there is a courtyard in the centre of the building. In 1876-77 the population of Jews in Baghdad was estimated to be 36,000. I was never able to ascertain correctly how many died, but the percentage must have been very high as a large number perished. The measure of turning the Jews out of the city had undoubtedly the effect of checking the sickness amongst them, but besides that the increasing heat of the summer as the people said "dried up the disease." The Municipal authorities of Bombay might be careful to prevent the corpses of plague patients being carried through the streets on open biers; as is the custom with the Hindus at present, such a course is very likely to spread the disease as many fell victims to the epidemic in Baghdad owing to following the corpses to the grave. Mr. Vincent is correct in his idea regarding the rats, but it is not alone the dead rats that bring the infection, but there is little doubt that living rats coming from an infected port could contaminate one another on boardship during a long voyage, and as rats leave the ship when it arrives in Bombay they may be responsible for a great deal that has happened. The Hindus are very tolerant of these rodents. They are very tame, and run about all over their beds and houses. I hope the diminution in the number of cases will not lead to any relaxation of the excellent measures now being carried out by the Municipality, for there is a formidable and subtle enemy in your midst, which like the wind dies away and comes again in a short time with added strength.

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Oct. 3.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a statement in your issue of to-day about an *alarm* in connection with the bubonic plague at the Residential Quarters at Elphinstone College, permit me to inform you that the panic, if panic it can be called, has been of the mildest possible character, and has already subsided. On Friday morning four mice—not a dozen rats, as stated—were found dead on the verandah; and the same day half-a-dozen students left at noon, and about a dozen more in the evening, some through fear, others because they had already arranged to visit their relatives in the mofussil. On Saturday morning a single dead mouse was seen, and on Sunday morning one more, and no further discoveries of this nature have been made. All possible precautions have been and are being taken, disinfectants are liberally used, and the greatest attention is being paid to cleanliness. I visit the quarters on inspection duty daily, and on Saturday our Medical Officer, Dr. Barker, and I together inspected the quarters, including all out-buildings and latrines, and we found everything in an excellent sanitary condition and the whole building and compound sweet and odourless. As it is of advantage to the students themselves that they should have a holiday with their friends during the vacation after the labours of the monsoon term, and to the college that the populaton of the quarters should be reduced during the prevalence of the present hot weather, therefore I place no discouragement or hindrance in the way of students who wish to have a change to their homes up-country. But there is not the slightest necessity on grounds of health for any exodus, as the College quarters are thoroughly healthy and sanitary, and sickness there is *nil*.—Yours, &c.,

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
Principal, Elphinstone College.

Elphinstone College, Oct. 5.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter under the signature of "Help us in need" is likely to create an unnecessary alarm to the parents of the students residing in the quarters. You would therefore relieve them of their anxiety by kindly inserting this letter in your next issue.

The Principal, Dr. Barker, the Residency Surgeon, and Prof. Muller visited the quarters and allayed our anxiety by following out precautionary measures. Disinfectants are freely used, and the compound and the quarters are kept scrupulously clean. Though there are about a dozen students now in the quarters, all are in excellent health, and so far as the times permit, make the best use of their time and energies. Our place is the last to be affected, and if God forbid, it is, no part in Bombay will escape the scourge of the plague.

If the Bombay weather shows no signs of improvement, it is necessary for the University authorities, out of their humanity, to hold all examinations a little later for the grave and alarming reports in the papers have unequally divided students' attention into care and anxiety for their health and study.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 5. J. D. N.

VARIOUS VIEWS.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary does not seem to value my opinion in this matter, the opinion of a complaining citizen—as (I have no doubt) you, with a healthy conscience, will. In my letter of a few days ago I made the following remarks :—(1) That when attending to the lanes and drains *of a particular locality* the authorities should not be partial to a few, as the neglect of one may render all the care bestowed on the others of no practical avail were the plague to strike out in a higher key. I likewise mentioned an instance of such an omission, viz. "No. 14, Fort. Street" adding that a special complaint had been made to the Health Department about that house, and that no notice had been taken of it. (2) That the Municipality should not choke off the water from our taps (as happened lately), the use of water being the chief element in the question of cleanliness. (3) That in those parts of the city where cases of the plague occur some danger signal should be devised and put up. (4) That the same good sense shown by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras in issuing a notice to his townsmen, and suggesting precautionary measures might be imitated in this city—and for better reasons. Then, on the second instant, I addressed the following letter to the editor of that paper :—

> "Sir,—I would ask you to be good enough to publish this with the letter I wrote you yesterday in re the buboni plague, as the complaint I have made about the lane adjoining No. 14, Fort Street, (where I live), is a serious one. A case of the disease occurred only a day or two ago in a building just opposite this and the present state of the lane and by-lanes attached to my block is a standing menace to my life and the lives of all others about the place. The danger is accentuated by the fact that on the ground floor there is a store-room for grain, and rats abound there is plenty.—Yours, &c.,"
>
> OPINION."

But to neither of these communications was any attention paid. Will you therefore be good enough to oblige me by placing the above facts before the public?—Yours, &c.,

OPINION.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"For the public good, it would be advisable and consonant with the principles of the fundamental maxim of legal procedure, "salus populi suprema lex, meaning" that regard be had to the publi welfare is the highest law, that a question or questions to the following effect be put at the Bombay Legislative Council :—"What emergent, remedial and decisive measures, by manual labour, machine power or otherwise, have Government taken or do Government intend to take for the suppression and the future prevention of what is called "bubonic plague that has recently broken out in some of the more populated divisions of Bombay?" "Decisive measures" cannot include, for instance, throwing about a lot of, or say even, cart-loads of "Disinfecting powders," which have *no*, or which have *lost*, their power of "disinfecting" in the true and proper sense of the term, which would be no better than throwing about a lot of, or cart-loads of, *powdered chalk* or *dust*.—

THE PUBLIC WEAL.

VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the very onset of the plague the only person who has at all made any attempts to describe clinically the various cases under treatment, is Dr. Blaney, and one or two other solitary individuals. Whenever a plague does break out it becomes the paramount duty of every medical practitioner to observe carefully all the subjective and objective symptoms of any case under treatment, that he may thus contribute his little mite to the aims of medical science in relieving the pains of suffering humanity. It seems to me, in the present epidemic many cases, that are cases of anything but plague, are being advertised as cases of bubonic fever. Sir, apart from the question of increasing the scare, there is a very important question of treatment involved in carelessly diagnosing any case as a plague case. Taking into consideration, the peculiar crisis of atmospheric conditions, through which the greater part of India is passing now, one should certainly be on his guard, to take preventive measures, against plague and various other diseases, in all their completeness, even if there was no plague. How much more should it be done when there already are authentic cases of plague. However, let me draw the attention of my professional brethren to the extreme humidity of the atmosphere and peculiarly high temperatures observed lately. Such atmospheric conditions are extremely favourable to hosts of other diseases as septic Pneumonia, Typhus, Epidemic, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, pleurisy, heat strokes, boils, carbuncles, and the like, and it is the duty of every medical man to call each case by its proper name, and treat it accordingly. I beg to mention a few cases that came under my observation as sworn cases of bubonic plague, and they have all turned out to be anything but that. One turned out to be a simple case of axillary abscess, with attendant fever, head-ache, delirium; and the rest. Second turned out to be a case of heat-stroke, with coma, high temperature, and marked cerebro-spinal symptoms; 3rd and 4th turned out to be cases of typhus (and this I look upon as highly contagious); 5th turned out to be a case of boil in the vicinity of the sterno-clavicular joint and high fever with delirium. Another turns out to be enlargements of the epitrochlear glands due to injury. In all these cases I observed a temperature of 102° to 104° F. with violent cerebral symptoms consisting of coma and delirium. All these cases were treated upon their respective merits, and I find that with the exception of the two typhus cases, which I believe are pursuing their usual course, others are doing well. I mention the above facts that my professional brethren may not treat all cases alike, and use some dange[illegible] heroic method where none may be needed. U[illegible] existing circumstances of heat and humid a[illegible] sphere, all the febrile phenomena are assumi[illegible] violent type, and this being the prevailing diath[illegible] one may watch every case carefully. Before[illegible] outbreak of these various causes of fevers, I no[illegible] that for the last month, hundreds of Hi[illegible] were suffering from boils in various parts o[illegible] body, and I had resorted to free purgation i[illegible] such cases that came under my treatment, wi[illegible] view to clean the great inner drain of a ma[illegible] and I tell you it wants a lot of cleaning a[illegible] disinfecting too. Even now I am adaptin[illegible] the same plan in all cases characterized by any swellings or tenderness of the lymphatic glands. I do firmly believe there are many cases of genuine plague, but it would be a clinical sacrilege to call every case a plague, and ruffle the deliberate working of the Municipality by distracting its attention to distant localities, where perhaps its services are not needed at all, at the expense of neglecting the plague-stricken parts. However, I beg to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities o those parts of Walkeshwar where people from he plague-stricken districts are flocking. These parts are very near Malabar Hill. The condition of the oad and steps leading to Banganga is filthy and the tench is dreadful. It is to the vicinity of these arts, the people from plague-stricken districts are flocking, and are likely to do some serious nischief. It would be worthwhile giving a few ours cleaning and disinfecting to these parts. A good deal has been said about rat mortality in the beginning of the plague in Mandvie district and at present in Colaba and other districts. It may be, hey all did die of plague; however, one cannot help easoning that humidity and organic impurities are nost felt, at the lowest atmospheric strata. The godowns full of grain and other stuff are at the best ll-ventilated and when chokeful of stuff have but a ew cubic inches of air space left for rats to breathe n. Perhaps in these days of excessive heat and atmospheric humidity the rats succumbed to the same fate, as the unfortunate victims of the blackhole of Calcutta.

In view of the fact that all labourers working in the drains of Mandvie district are safe, one doubts if all the rats did die of the ravages of the bacillus of Professor Kuty Saya and not of any other cause or causes combined. May it not be a series of heat-strokes and similar causes. One has however to account for the appearance of bubo or buboes in the present epidemic. The matter that induced fever in a living organism, whether it be a microbe or a dose of organic impurity, is not allowed to have all its own way by the white corpuscles of the blood. These white corpuscles in our blood are sentinels who watch over the safety of the organism and fight to death before they permit the ravages of a germ invasion. When these white corpuscles are failing, the various lyaephotic glands of the body assume unusual activity and become large, to produce more white corpuscles that they may keep up the struggle. Enlarged lymphatic glands or buboes do not occur only in bubonic fever, but they also occur in typhus, typhoid erysipela, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, and a host of other diseases. In all these diseases all civilized cities (except Bombay) practise immediate isolation. It would not be a matter of great expense, if a few tents or sheds were erected by the sea-side, either in the plain near Chowpaty or elsewhere, to practise isolation. Those cases that die in the city would certainly recover by the sea-side, under the disinfecting influence of ozone. Why delay in carrying out this simple measure and stamp out the plague at once. Another precaution necessary is to interdict all close gatherings of human beings in badly ventilated places, as theatres and schools, and also warn the public not to expose themselves to the sun particularly upon an empty stomach and avoid such other predisposing causes. Bombay is dignified with the name of a European city, with no stringent law for the notification of infectious diseases, and no act for the registration of qualified medical practitioners. If it was possible to make a house to house visitation throughout Bombay in a season like this, it would open the eyes of the Government, that permits the people entrusted to its care by providence, to be victims of a fearful system of quackery, by unqualified practitioner who cauterizes every fever patient in some part of the body or another. In this present crisis there is one consolation, however, that the resources of the Municipality of Bombay are not found limited to cope with a crisis like this.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M.D., B.S., L.R.C.P., &c.

VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been published in the English and the Gujarati dailies about the bubonic plague which "has surely taken a much greater number of victims" than that announced to the public, and which, in spite of the stringent measures adopted by the city authorities has already progressed to other localities. It is really undesirable that the people should be frightened by the big reports of the plague, but it is equally undesirable that the suppressed reports and the outward easy talk of the fever by responsible authorities in some quarters should put the public out of their mettle, and thus make them ignore the proper and precautionary measures to be taken, and be the means of conveying the disease from one locality to the other. The real and exact cause of the disease is so far unknown. Medical men with all the resources at their command have so far maintained unequal war with the plague. The measures adopted by the authorities cannot but make us speak of them with the highest praise. They have taken and are taking most stringent measures in the affected localities. But some restrictive measures must be taken in the unaffected quarters also. Attention has been drawn in your issue of Saturday by "F. H. B." to the cleaning and fumigating of certain streets in the Fort. May I as well ask permission to draw the attention of the authorities through the medium of your valuable paper to the now filthy state of the Warden Road which is growing filthier day by day. At the near vicinity of the Mahaluxmi temple, some scores of Hindu Sadhoos from Nassik have taken up their abode in an open space, and are seen every morning making free use of the ordinary rain water drains running along the two sides of the road as public latrines. Only this morning, Sir, I saw a long row of these Sadhoos, some cleaning their household utensils on the road, others throwing the remnant of their last night's meal to hungry crows, and others making their morning ablution with not at all clean water taken out of a well in the compound of the adjacent house of a Hindu gentleman. Coming to this side of the road near the Mahaluxmi battery, a few natives off and on are seen making nuisances on the seashore. Last year a police Ramosee was posted at this point to prevent people making such nuisances; and I cannot see any reason why the policeman who stands at the junction of the Warden and the Nepean Sea Roads should not be instructed to perform a similar duty now. Besides this a few dhobies are daily to be seen washing dirty clothes in water emanating from different drains opposite the Chateau Petit.—Yours, &c.,

P. H. D.

IX.

TO T EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to inform you that although fresh cases of bubonic fever are daily occurring in Kamatipoora, the Municipal authorities do not seem to take any active steps in that direction. If it were to direct all its attention and energy to the affected locality only, then surely it is endangering the lives of persons living in this or other parts of the city. It is true they are burning sulphur and damur in almost all lanes, but such as putting carbolic powder in the gutter and flushing of the drains is not done in all lanes. In some lanes the drain is only half flushed, the other being left unflushed. This shows how mindful the Municipality are of the poor population of Kamatipoora. The Corporators of E ward seem to take no notice of the filthy state of Kamatipoora. They seem as if sleeping over the matter. This is indeed a most deplorable state of affairs. I therefore appeal to the authorities concerned to do all that is needful in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

R. D. MAMID.

X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As leeches are largely recommended and used in the prevalent bubonic fever at Mandvie, on enquiry I learn that they are allowed to be taken away after application. Your readers are aware how common the practice of leech applying is in this country, and I suggest that proper measures should be taken in the interests of the public for their destruction as they may otherwise prove the means of spreading the fever.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 5. L. G.

THE SCARE I[illegible]LCUTTA.

Speaking at the meeting [illegible] Calcutta Commissioners, yesterday, when the vital statistics for May last were placed on the table, Dr. J. C. Bose, said that the general mortality during the quarter under review had been higher than that of the last seven years except 1889. The next month the deaths from cholera were still higher and those from fevers, also increased. It was an admitted fact that sewer gas, which was generated from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, caused the low fever prevalent in Calcutta, and that infectious diseases were communicated by rags, clothes, and bedding which had been used by persons suffering from infectious diseases. He had frequently seen, especially of a Sunday, rags and articles of clothing completely saturated with dirty decomposed liquid sewage being taken out of the sewage waggons standing by the side of the platforms on the northern end of Circular Road, exposed and dried there, and bundled up for use in multifarious ways. This rag-picking had partly ceased when he brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioners about the time of the last small-pox epidemic, but the business had since revived, and the rag-pickers were going about again collecting rags full of infection and spreading the infection. He suggested at effective steps should be taken to stamp out is source of communicating infection. Then, again, n places where broken stones and metalling were rown on the roadside either by contractors or te-payers, very often refuse of all kinds was caressly thrown over it. The Roads Department refused to remove these heaps because of this covering of refuse, and the Conservancy Department declined to remove these heaps because they considered them building materials, with the result that the stuff was allowed to rot on these heaps and become a nuisance and a source of danger to all living or moving near them. It was satisfactory to note that these heaps were being removed since Dr. Simpson had issued orders for the thorough cleansing of the town for the purpose of preventing the probable arrival of the bubonic plague. He suggested that these heaps which had not yet been removed should be attended to immediately. The speaker also drew attention to the horrible condition in which the latrines, etc., all over the city were, especially those in the native quarters of the town. They required flushing much more frequently and thoroughly than they usually received, and were a great source of danger. He also thought that nuisances were committed in narrow lanes and gullies to a mischievous extent, and suggested that steps should be taken to prevent this practice.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SCARE.

The following letter, dated Darjiling, the 30th September 1896, has been addressed by Mr. H. H. Risley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta:—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters regarding the reported outbreak of plague in Bombay and in reply to forward, for the information of the Commissioners, copies of a telegram despatched by this Government to the Government of Bombay, and of the replies thereto. The telegram of to-day's date from His Excellency the Governor shows that the character of the disease is still open to question; that active measures are being taken by the Bombay Government to deal with it; and that all unnecessary panic or excitement regarding it is much to be deprecated. At the same time it is obviously desirable to take every reasonable precaution to prevent any outbreak of the disease in Calcutta, and to detect at the earliest possible moment any cases that may occur. Under the provisions of section 37 (5) (h) of Bengal Act II. of 1888, the preventing or checking the spread of dangerous disease is one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality, and sections 321 to 334 of the Act contain the detailed provisions of law on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor will be quite ready to sanction any measures which the Commissioners may desire to initiate under those sections. To begin with it appears desirable to declare that bubonic plague or any form of typhus fever with glandular swellings is a dangerous disease, regarding any case of which information shall at once be communicated to the Commissioners or their Health Officer under Section 321.

The next step is for the Commissioners to select a site for a temporary Plague Hospital away from the main thoroughfares, and to arrange for its prompt erection should the need arise. The hospital should be built of matting and T-iron or bamboos in blocks to contain 10 patients each. Provisional contracts could no doubt be arranged for the rapid construction of such a building if required.

I am to say, with reference to a query irregularly addressed by the Health Officer to Government direct, that the Campbell Hospital cannot be used for the purposes of a Plague Hospital.

The Commissioners should, if the disease breakout, have special carts (drawn by bullocks and specially marked) provided, one at each police station for the conveyance of cases to hospital. Provisions for disinfecting both carts and drivers in the vicinity of the hospital after each journey would be necessary.

If the disease appears, the town will have to be divided into Sanitary Circles of manageable size, and a Medical Inspector placed in charge of each, with full powers to carry out the measures that may be ordered by the Commissioners or Government for preventing the spread of the disease. Action under section 334 of the Act will then be necessary, and the Government will be prepared to appoint a Medical Board to assist the Municipality in devising measures to deal with the out-break.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, however, that no necessity for such measures will arise. Meanwhile he entirely approves of the steps that are being taken under the Commissioners' orders to give special attention to the cleansing and sanitation of the town. The Municipality of Howrah will be instructed to take similar steps.

QUARANTINE IN EUROPE.

An idea of the pleasures of being in quarantine may be gathered from the following letter which recounts experiences of some passengers from Ceylon in quarantine off Marseilles a month ago:—

Mr. H. Bucknall, writing to the *Times of Ceylon* says:—The passengers by the M. M. "Ernest Simons" had to go through some strange experiences. I and other Ceylon men were passengers by the M. M. steamer "Ernest Simons," which left Colombo on the 16th of August last. We did a remarkably quick passage in spite of rough weather in the Indian Ocean and a break down on the part of the engines in the Red Sea. We wasted, however, 24 hours at a port named Djibottai on the African coast, the day after leaving Aden, as a few passengers landed there for Madagascar, and this delay has been the cause of all our trouble, for a third-class passenger dying in the Red Sea, and a first and third-class passenger also dying the morning before we got into Merseilles, the consequence was we had to fly the yellow flag and go into quarantine harbour. This we expected would mean a delay of 12 to 24 hours, as the French harbour regulations are that no vessel must land passengers till it has been more than 5 days out from an Egyptian port, and we had taken a little over four days from Port Said.

You may well imagine our disgust therefore when the ship's doctor and Captain returned with their orders after many hours delay (due to it being necessary to wire to Paris for instructions), and it was notified to us that we were to be landed on this barren little Island, there to be kept for five days.

However, indignation and protestations were of no avail and down the vessel side we went and were marched off to barracks like so many convicts. The Dutch people on board, however, took the opportunity of writing to their Consul, and we did the same to the English Consul in Marseilles, but up to date we have had no reply.

The arrangements on shore are most primitive, but under the circumstances we are fairly comfortable, and did they only allow us to bathe and to walk about a little more we might be happier, but everything is "defendu" and "impossible" even to the filling of one's baths.

We are 169 of us, all told, quartered here all in separate classes, our sleeping quarters destitute of furniture, carpets, and ornaments, and with huge empty corridors where every sound resounds and reminds one forcibly of old school days once more. There are a long list of penalties posted up *re* the breaking of quarantine rules death being the penalty for several, and as some of us have already bathed in the sea I presume we have already forfeited our lives.

The island on which we are quartered is named "Friout," and is a bleak barren mass of white sandstone, the buildings on it being the usual type of French architecture, built of stone with green shutters and tiled roofs. We find that no one has been quartered here for over three years, and the most comical part of the whole establishment is the telegraph office, presided over by an old sailor who had rusted there with his instruments for the past three years, and you can imagine well his grief and perplexity when he had some 50 telegrams or more poured upon him within a few hours, the consequence being that the old fellow lost his head, tore his hair in despair, and the last I saw of him was being personally conducted from the nearest canteen that night to which he had retired to drown his troubles, and we heared later on that our telegrams had been sent off in a budget to Marseilles the following morning, and a new telegraph operator had been sent for. It is hard to see the lights of Marseilles at night so near, and to feel that we are only ten minutes or more off our destination, but we are doing our best to make the time pass quickly, and as I write this we have received the welcome news that we will be put on board to-morrow and be declared fit to resume our places among out fellow men.

Our amusements consist of going for letters to the Post Office, to which is attached another building where people from Marseilles are allowed to enter, and they are separated from us by an iron grating about 12 feet apart through the bars of which they gaze at us like animals at the Zoological Gardens. This I discovered is the only sort of communication all officials on board the "Ernest Simons" are allowed to have with their wives and relations, but the hardest luck of all has been the case of a waiter on board who informed me that he was to have been married last Wednesday, and now all he is able to do is to talk to his future bride through iron bars.

I fortunately brought a cricket bat on shore with me, and have already had cricket under difficulties, in which we have tried hard to induce the French to join, but that, together with our keenness on batting, seems past their comprehension.

The Ceylon people on shore here number nine only, all told, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Sayres with their little boy, Miss Lowndes, and Messrs. MacBride (who has been too ill to take part in anything), Jemmet Brown Warren, Graham Clarke, and myself, but I should imagine it is an experience through which but few in Ceylon can have passed, and which I feel sure none of us have any particular ambition to go through again. I wonder if any one, however, has had the pleasure of paying R 250 for a bath, which is the only figure on this benighted spot at which one can be obtained.

Still with the charms of picking up sea-shells and improving one's French, I can strongly recommend the spot to any Ceylon people wishing to pass a week in perfect quiet and stillness by the sea-side, and did they not help us to our food at meals like children, we might feel a little less like prisoners on this dreary spot.

The latest bit of news has been that Mr. Clarke has had the option of a fine of £4 or imprisonment for three days for daring to swim out to the "Ernest Simons" as she lay in harbour. We will I trust, however, reach our respective homes by Thursday next, which will be exactly one week's delay, for the pleasure of which we are paying at the rate of about 12 francs per day; and I presume we must be thankful that it is not more.

LARGE numbers of the smaller Indian merchants have left Zanzibar for Bombay and others are leaving. The hope is generally expressed among Europeans at Zanzibar that the Government will decide to substitute Indian troops for the Zanzibari Askaris.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Burzil Pass is at present under deep snow and impassible.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. GATACRE, officiating in Command of the Quetta District, is now in Simla on short leave.

CAPTAINS CRAVEN and Tomyns Browne, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, have been awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

THE native infantry lines at Royapuram, Madras, are to be given up, the wing of a regiment stationed there being moved to St. Thomas' Mount and located in the old European barracks.

THE mail tonga which left Shillong on the 28th September met a leopard on the road. The driver lost all control over the terrified ponies and the conveyance was precipitated down the khud. Both ponies were killed and the driver and syce dangerously injured.

IT has been settled that the garrison of Manipur shall be provided by regular troops and that the strength is not to be less than one battalion of native infantry. It is further ordered that the garrisons of Kohima in the Naga Hills and of Silchar shall each have a minimum strength of half a battalion of native infantry.

ANXIETY is felt at Ferozepore, and piquets from the 18th B. L. patrol the bazaars during the night. The Seaforth Highlanders have been warned to be in readiness should occasion arise. Nearly 800 starving vagrants are in the vicinity of the station.

THE reply of the Bengal Government to the letter of the Calcutta Municipal Chairman with reference to the measures to be adopted against the importation of plague into Calcutta indicates very clearly that under the provisions of section 37 of the Bengal Act II of 1888 "preventing or checking the spread of dangerous disease" is one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality, and that the Lieutenant-Governor will be quite ready to sanction any measures which the Commissioner may desire to initiate under sections 331 to 334 of the Act.

THE second game was between the Lucknow team (Captain Dallas, Mr. MacEwen, and Mr. Barlow) against the Patiala (Chail) team (the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharana of Dholpur, and Hira Singh). The result was rather a surprise. The Maharaja of Patiala and Hira Singh were not in their usual form, while the Lucknow team played in brilliant form, Captain Dallas never leaving Hira Singh alone, while Mr. MacEwen as back scarcely let the ball pass him. Both teams were exceedingly well mounted, and the game was an exciting one. Lucknow eventually won by two goals and two subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries. The final tie between the Hussars and the Lucknow team will be played on Monday.

THE season report for the week ending September 30th does not show any improvement in crop prospects in the Punjab. Spring crops have been sown in parts of Karnal, but none in Rohtak. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are described as very bad in Rohtak, very poor in Delhi and Karnal, and poor in Sialkot and in unirrigated tracts of Lahore. They are good in Amritsar, Multan, and the canal irrigated tracts of Hissar. More rain is badly wanted in all districts. Signs of distress have appeared in Hissar and Delhi, and it is likely that relief works will have to be started. From the Central Provinces it is reported that a good shower or two is needed for the standing crops and winter sowings. In Central India the crops have been damaged for want of rain.

To those who are bent upon ambitious projects of rural sanitation, writes the *Pioneer*, we venture to commend the words with which the Commissioner of Burdwan closes his Divisional Report for 1895-96. Village sanitation, he admits, "remains as much a counsel of perfection without any practical results as ever." But, adds Mr. Buckland, "I have made inquiries and have every reason to suppose that any proposal to make further taxation for village sanitation and water-supply possible will be most unpopular and meet with strenuous opposition." We believe this to be a thoroughly wise warning. It is probable indeed that the hard times now setting in, will knock "detailed sanitary surveys" and a good many other ideas of the same type on the head for a considerable time to come, by sheer force of circumstance. But now the District Officer is extinct as a power in the counsels of the administration, it is for the press to reiterate hat in view of what is in store for the country not a needless penny should be taken from the pockets of the people. What might be indulgently regarded in better times as "fads" will come to mean wickedness if unseasonably persisted in.

WE hear constantly now, observes the Allahabad paper, of the way in which English manufactures are suffering by foreign competition, and in India we see for ourselves the direct effect of foreign imports. In the annual Trade Review it is noted, among other things, that the trade in matches has been much overdone during the last two or three years owing to the incursion into the market of the Japanese with large supplies of an extremely cheap and fairly good article. The Japs have managed to secure about one-third of the whole import trade; and "the better but dearer English matches seem unable to succeed in the competition for importations have declined heavily, and Norway, Sweden, Germany and Japan appear to be thrusting English matches out of the Indian market." This is a trade which is to the importer of the cheap article, whatever its quality may be; and English match-makers are never likely to have again any large share in it. Another branch of trade which has shrunk to smaller dimensions is that concerned with the import of umbrellas. Its value has declined from 48 lakhs annually to less than 35 lakhs, and it will probably go lower as a new industry, the re-covering of umbrellas, seems to be making fair headway.

RUMOURS have gained Currency in Calcutta that the Government intend raising a loan for famine relief purposes. There is, we understand, no intention of taking such an extreme step at present. The position is one which unquestionably causes anxiety, but famine in its true sense over a large area can only declare itself in the case of a general failure of the cold weather crops in the affected districts of the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

UNDER an old Resolution of the Government of India passed in 1889 loans may be granted by local Governments from the local loans account to municipalities "only for works of public and general convenience and utility, such as drainage, waterworks, bridges, and the like, and not for works which are merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, such as a town hall, public gardens or a market place." It is now notified that loans may be granted by local Governments in cases excluded by this rule, but on condition that they are rapid within a period not exceeding ten years.

THE following precautions have been taken on the East Indian Railway to prevent the spread of the plague to the East Indian Railway stations. Native doctors while special knowledge of the symptoms of the plague have been posted at Asansol, Allahabad, and Tundla with instructions to see that none of the passengers arriving by the Bombay trains are suffering from the disease. The ticket collectors will take special note of Bombay passengers and direct the attention of the native doctor to these passengers. In the event of any case being detected those suffering will be removed and medically treated, while their fellow travellers in the same compartment will be freshly accommodated and their names and addresses sent forward to their destination for report to the civil authorities. The carriages in which cases are detected will be detached from the train and disinfected. A rumour had got abroad that a case of suspected plague had been discovered in Calcutta, but there is absolutely no truth in this.

THE Simla Polo Tournament semi-finals were played on Firday afternoon. In the first game the 18th Hussars met the second Patiala team and won by three goals and two subsidiaries to one subsidiary. The 18th played well together, and Wood as back was especially good.

DURING the past week, says a contemporary, a certain amount of rain has been received over Lowea Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula. In fact in the peninsula the rainfall has been unusually heavy for the time of year, and apparently there has been some local disturbance to the south of Ceylon; but the ships which have arrived in Bombay and reported the weather experienced crossing, from the Mauritus to India have shown that practically no monsoon winds were crossing the equator, so that there was not much chance of the disturbance to develope, and the disturbed weather was confined to Southern India. A considerable change has however occurred during the past few days in Northern India. The barometer, which at the beginning of the week marked much higher than usual, has now fallen to about normal or to below the normal, and a depression has advanced from the westward across the Punjab. At the same time rain has fallen heavily in Kashmir and has extended along the hills to Simla, which it reached on Friday evening. Hence it seems likely that the weather will be unsettled for a day or two in the extreme North-West, and that showers of rain will fall at the same time. The advance of this storm and unsettled weather from the westward is itself a sign that the conditions which determine the monsoon rainfall to India have ceased for this year, and that unless through the occurrence of an unexpected storm any general rainfall is improbable.

AT the Calcutta opium sale on Firday 3,250 chests realised the average of Rs. 1,319-1-5 per chest, making a total of Rs. 42,87,045. The highest price for Behar was Rs. 1,305, and the lowest Rs. 1,300, an average of Rs. 1,302-11-0, while for Benares the highest price was Rs. 1,360, and the lowest Rs. 1,320 an average Rs. 1,336-7-9 per chest.

IT has for some time been expected that in view of the serious rise in the prices of Indian wheat, American wheat would come into competition with the indigenous grain. This anticipation now proves to be correct, and we shall presently see Californian wheat laid down in Calcutta at something like Rs. 4 four annas per B. md. Perhaps remarks the *Englishman* when the dealers who are thus headlessly rushing up rates are brought face to face with the consequences of their action they may realise that there are limits to everything, and that in their case those limits have been emphatically overstepped.

ON the 17th ultimo *Madras District Orders* placed Royapuram out of bounds for British troops, owing to the prevalence of cholera; on the 1st instant Black Town generally was placed out of bounds for troops, on account of the continuation of the "epidemic" (*sic.*) Meanwhile, the Headquarters of the 14th M. I. were located at Royapuram, and it is only to-day that we learn that the abominably insanitary Lines in that District are to be abandoned. The scheme has been a long time in the throes of red tapeism; let us hope that the move to St. Thomas' Mount will be more expeditiously accomplished. A couple of buildings collapsed in the Lines the other day, but happily none of the men have followed suit.

FAVOURABLE accounts come from upcountry of Virago, the Patiala Cup candidate, who is reported to be very fit, and is said to be the best of the trio of the stable, Sprightly, Moth, and Virago. According to the betting, so far, Virago appears to be most favoured. Scott, the Patiala trainer, will not be down in Calcutta till the latter end of November, after the Meerut Autumn meeting, which closes on the 21st of that month. No English horses of note have been landed for the Patiala stable, so that it is safe to say that this stable will not be represented by a new Britisher, as was the case last year, when Virago revolutionised the betting. Her price from 4 to 1 most extraordinarily contracted to 3 to 1 in the course of a few days, but this is not likely to be repeated this year. Only one English colt imported this year may run in the Cup, Donegal, the Apcar representative, and the stable companion of Monastery. On his English record he is not likely to prove dangerous if he starts, though with a feather weight. Again, he is only a sprinter, and will have to be extended successfully.

HARDLY a week passes, as an up-country contemporary says, that the papers do not record some instance of poisoning by stupefying drugs—the immemorial confidence trick of the Indian serais and highways. A gentleman joins a party of wayfarers, entertains them with agreeable conversation, and after they have become thoroughly friendly, entertains them with a meal. The doctored provisions speedily send the whole party off into a stupor, and the thief robs them at his ease of all they possess and makes off. The story repeats itself incessantly in the police diaries, but seldom comes to light in so elaborate a form as that revealed by a recent case in the South Arcot district. A well-to-do old gentleman residing in a village fell sick: by means of an intermediary he was introduced to a physician of great pretensions. After an interview the patient was told that his health might be cured if he would follow implicitly the treatment prescribed. A preliminary fee of Rs. 80 was paid down, and it was arranged that the treatment should commence on the 16th July last. On that evening the physician and his assistant the intermediary appeared at the house and performed certain ceremonies. To get the full benefit of the incantations it was necessary that the house should be locked up and doors bolted. Some pills were then given to *paterfamilias*, and the generous doctor suggested that it would do no harm if his wife and the other inmates of the household were to have a dose of his medicine also. The result of course was that in a few minutes they were all insensible, and the doctor and accomplice having leisurely rifled the house, decamped. The family were found next morning in a state of senselessness, but the police managed to lay hold of the accomplice, who confessed everything, and subsequently of the physician. All that the latter could bring forward in his defence at the Sessions trial was an *alibi*, which was a forlorn hope under the circumstances, and the sentence on the two scoundrels was one of five years' imprisonment a-piece. The punishment does not seem to err on the side of severity considering that the least error on the part of the poisoner will turn the crime into one of murder. The intention of course is not murder—but such dangerous and callous criminals surely deserve the severest treatment.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The health statistics of Her Majesty's British troops in India for the year 1895, compiled from the usual weekly returns furnished by officers of the Army Medical Staff in charge of station hospitals are very satisfactory, in spite of the continued prevalence of venereal ailments. The ratio per 1,000 of admissions is 14·60; of deaths, 13·79; and of invaliding, 24·34. The total loss from both death and invaliding, 38 per 1,000, is nearly one-half less than in the decade 1870-79, when the figures reached 62 per 1000. The same paper states that eight or ten Army medical officers of over twenty years' service have applied to retire. These officers can claim £1 a day. It is the long tours of foreign service, no leave, and hard work that are inducing Army surgeons to clear out as soon as a fair retirement like £1 a day is obtained. Some have thrown up even promotion to brigade-surgeon's rank to remain at home and complete twenty-five years with the extra 2s. 6d. a day rather than face an Indian tour, so unpopular has Indian service become.

AFTER a successful tour of four months, the members of the ninth Australian team took their departure for America, where they are due to play a series of five matches commencing on September 18th. They left Waterloo by a special for Southampton and there embarked on the American line steamer New York. There was a large crowd on the platform to wish the voyagers, who were in the best of health and spirits, a safe return and an enjoyable time in the States, and hearty cheers were raised as the train steamed out and a similar send-off occurred at Southampton as the vessel quitted the quay side. Three matches are to be played at Philadelphia, one at Bayonne City and one at Chicago. The team embark from San Francisco on October 15th for Auckland, New Zealand, and play five matches in that country and one at Hobart, to bring the tour to a close. Lord Harris and Mr. A. N. Hornby telegraphed wishing them *bon voyage*.

THE ALIBAG MUNICIPALITY AND REFUND RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In order that the goods traffic of Municipal towns may not be seriously hampered by the *octroi* duty certain model refund rules were drafted about six years ago by the Legal Remembrancer for adoption by Municipalities under section 32 of the Amending Act (No. 2 of 1884). Government Resolution No. 1936 of 15th May 1890, General Department, has the following in reference to these rules:—"All Municipalities should revise their refund rules so as to bring them into harmony with these standard rules." Rule 3 of these model rules is as follows:—"Any amount exceeding eight annas paid in accordance with these rules on the import of any goods, shall on the export of the same within one year from the date of such payment be repayable by the Municipality to the person exporting, who imported, producing a receipt acknowledging the payment of the tax on the import of the same, notwithstanding that since such import the ownership or the interests therein may have changed, the bulk may have been broken, or the goods may have been converted by any process of manufacture." The meaning of the above rule and the intention of the Government Resolution thereon are as plain as anything. The Alibag Municipality, however, for reasons best known to its members, would appear even after such a long interval to cling fast to an old rule adopted so far back as the year 1882 and grant no refunds. Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar, landholder of Alibag, applied for such refunds, and was flatly told that under the present rules of the Municipality the refund claimed could not be granted. I take the liberty of quoting the particular cherished rules of the Municipality by which the refund was refused. They are:—"Refund of duties levied on any goods imported shall be claimable if the said goods are exported within a year from the date of importation, and the fact of such goods having broken bulk or changed hands shall not prevent refunds being claimable—provided (*a*) That the amount of refund exceeds Rs. 2 on single receipt; and (*b*) That the claimant establishes the identification of the goods by the production of the receipt for the duty paid and of the packages, &c., intact, marked or sealed by the Municipal officer. Note: (To be adopted at discretion of Municipal Committee where there are no warehouses)—Goods intended for exportation shall be sealed or marked (either as imported or after having been made into packages by the owner to suit his convenience) at the Municipal office or other place appointed by the Municipality for such purpose. To meet the expense of marking or sealing, 10 per cent. of the amount of refund shall be credited to the Municipality." Mr. Govind Baba, who had to import the rice produce of his fields situated outside the Municipal limits, produced several receipts showing that an aggregate duty of about three rupees four annas had been paid, and it seems he was perfectly justified in claiming the refund. The Municipal authorities, however, having apparently set aside the intention of the legislature, and having strained the meaning of the wording of their rules a little too far, declined to grant the refund. They seem to have thought that because no single receipt was produced or because the packages were not marked or sealed, the refund could not be claimed. Now, in the Alibag Taluka a single bullock cart can carry only half a khandy or 10 maunds of unhusked rice, and as the import duty levied by the Municipality is two annas per khandy, one must at least bring seventeen khandis at one time, and perhaps in a single cart drawn by 34 bullocks, to claim the refund. But is this possible? The rice can be brought from the fields, only in small quantities at a time, just as it will be ready after the day's threshing operations. The Municipal receipts taken from day to day ought to be a sufficient safeguard to prevent fraud. The sealing of the packages is an equally impracticable thing. The cultivators bring the rice home in packages which they empty in a granary and use again the next day. When the rice is exported, not necessarily in one lump, the same process has to be adopted. Every member of the Municipality knows this, and yet the obviously impracticable and useless rules are allowed to remain. I put it to you, Sir, to say if such a procedure is not calculated to frustrate the intention of the legislature and make the so-called refund rules practically a dead letter. Will the Municipality see its way to mend matters as early as possible?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 30. R.

B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To-day I read in your columns a letter of one "B. N. C." of Poona on "B. A. Examinations," and I think he is one of those men who sincerely took to the letter of a sentence and utterly neglects the spirit of it when he, in his reply to a correspondent of the 22nd September, writes that the candidates are not oppressed in the manner for "one full week," but only for "five days." Better had he used his mathematical accuracy a little further, and said that strain was only for thirty hours. He expresses his pity very nobly for the condition of Indian minds, but opposes the remedy for curing its wretchedness. Does it not sound curious?

His arguments in support of the present system of the B. A. examination, I say, are utterly unsound and frivolous. He admits that the students of various colleges do require the prolongation of the duration of the examination and have actually applied to the Syndicate for its due consideration. Even the students outside Bombay have expressed their eager desire for the prolongation to the Syndicate. This being the true state of things, is it not foolish to say that it might be beneficial to Bombay students, and it actually causes the greatest inconvenience to the moffusil students? It might be a very small minority of the B. A. candidates that come from moffusil colleges. This is sufficient to show that the change is a benefit to a large majority of the B.A. candidates; and therefore deserves to be effected. The next thing "B. N. C." alleges is that some of the B. A. papers are simultaneously set for the L. C. E. and B. Sc. examinations. But how many are they? They are few in many. They are the only four voluntary papers of Mathematics and of Science. There are other six papers of compulsory subjects that have nothing to do with any other examination. If he had cared to see that the four voluntary papers can be set in the usual week without interfering any way with the time-tables of the L.C.E. and B. Sc. examinations, and that the other compulsory papers which are quite independent of any other examinations can be set during another week, he would never have brought forward the argument of the cumbrous and troublesome change of the timetables of various examinations. It is indeed a matter of utmost pity that the "tested" University is at a loss to find out a way out of this difficulty—this so-called difficulty—of making slight and harmless changes in the time-tables of the examinations only partially connected with the B. A. examination. Let me conclude with a strong hope that the Syndicate would kindly consider the strain to which the mind and body of the students are required to succumb and would try to relieve the B. A. candidates from this civilized tyranny, as I may term it.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. M.

Elphinstone College, Oct. 1.

⁂ We allow our correspondent to express his own views in his own words.—Ed., *B. G.*

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co—Part heard.
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatehally vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Moledina and another vs Haridas Sawchand—Little and Co.
23-96—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Goculdas Khooshalchand and others vs Ramgopal Munniram—K J Mantri.
203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and others vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
372-96—Bhaishanker and K—Chagpal Jetha vs Vurjeewandas Bhaidas Munnim—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Consent Decree.

78-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chimniram Mirzamal vs Kikabhoy Motibhoy—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

21-94—Bicknell M and M—Harmookhrai Khetsidas vs Gangaram Harmantr m and another.
401-95—Edgelow and G—Haji Jackaria Haji Moledina and others vs Haji Alli Haji Hassum.
220-93—Khunderao and S—Muncharam Moolchand vs Soopchand Dharamchand.
376-96—Mulji and R—Haridas Mowji and others vs Mehta Pranshanker Jamietram and others.
411-96—Hiralal M and M—Mathuradas Nursingdas vs Beharilal Sukhlal—Madhowji V.
472-96—Payne G and S—Vusta Megha vs Soni Nathoo Dhurma and others—Bhaishanker and K.
484-96—James Pease—Ebrahim Currim vs Sumsoodin Vaiya.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

216-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Khandojee vs Ludhabhoy Ebbrahim—Thakordas D and C—Part heard.
440-94—Crawford B and Co—T S Weir vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
367-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ootamchand Dewchand and another vs Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malektojar and others—Brown and M, Bhaishunker and K, and Thakurdas D and C.
605-95—M H Khan—Mugoomull Mewaram and another vs Shevandas Nowmull and others—Madhowjee V.
89-96—M D and Jamsetjee—Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale vs Muncher shaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.
187-96—J C Cama—Praga Panna and others vs Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topen—Dikshit and D.
356-96—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another vs Navazbai—Sorabjee and J.
429-95—Madhowji V—Memon Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmaji and another—Sorabjee and J.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LONGEST REIGN IN BRITISH HISTORY.

THE *Indian Spectator* makes the following graceful and loyal references to the Queen's reign: "This week Her Majesty breaks the record of the longest reign known to British History. That is no ordinary event; and, but for the Queen's own wishes to the contrary, it would have been duly commemorated. It is not the length so much, however, as the contrast between the bright tenor of its outward achievements, as exemplified in the progress of the nation, and the growing loneliness of the life personal to the Sovereign, that invests it with such pathetic interest. Lord Elgin brings this out very clearly in his simple little speech at Simla. And though in itself it is the utterance of Scotch sentiment in the summer capital of the Queen's Eastern Empire, the sentiment will be echoed and re-echoed all the world over, where her sixty years' reign has made that period synonymous not only with unprecedented national prosperity, but with much that is highest and best in personal example". The *Gujerati* remarks: "On the 23rd inst. Her Majesty the Queen exceeded the longest reign of any former British sovereign and has naturally received congratulations from all parts of the world. India heartily joins in these expressions of joy. Though according to the principles of British constitution she has no actual voice in the government of her world-wide Empire, there is little dou ttshat her reign has been a period of unexampled prosperity and progress, so far as her English subject are concerned. Great Britain has advanced in all directions and to-day occupies a unique position in the world. India, however, does not share in this glory. There is a feeling of dejection and depression everywhere in India. There is a sense of injustice abroad. But for this the Queen is in no way responsible. She has proved herself to be a model woman, even according to the Hindu ideal of pious and self-effacing widowhood, and although it is impossible for poor Indians to get up this time any imposing demonstrations in her honour, they cordially join Her Majesty's English subjects in wishing her long life and happiness."

A BOMBAY PLEADER'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Referring to the account of our London correspondent of the tour in Europe of Mr. Ghanesham N. Nadkarni, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, the *Indian Spectator* says:—"It may surprise many a stay-at-home Hindu friend to know what a success Mr. Ghanesham N. Nadkarni has made of his tour in Europe. Not only has he carried out his original intention of visiting Great Britain, but he has been encouraged to make a round of the more important Continental cities also. In the former case Mr. Nadkarni went about with his eyes open,—and with his years, too. Wherever he went he made friends; and we believe he everywhere left behind a favourable impression. He also managed to collect useful information, special to every centre of activity. His knowledge of English, together with the native shrewdness and the capacity for enjoyment of which he showed a very large amount during his travel stood him in good stead, finding him a welcome from the busy Metropolis down to the sleepiest of Highland retreats. On the Continent Mr. Nadkarni seems to have been even happier."

THE JAINS AND THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

Some of the native journals counsel the Thakore of Palitana to be wise in time and deal fairly by the Jains. The *Gujerati* observes:—"If the complaints made against the Thakore Sahib of Palitana by the Jain community are true, the Thakore ought to lose no time in redressing the grievances complained of. The Jain agitation is fast spreading, and the meetings that are being organized at various important towns prove that the Jain feeling has been considerably aroused. What is most regrettable in connection with these complaints is that any Hindu prince should be directly or indirectly responsible for them. Some of the grievances of the Jain community are indeed of a serious character, and if they are well founded, the Thakore and his officials will do well to consider the representations that have been addressed to them. It is not a very edifying sight to see Jains appealing to a Christian government for the redress of wrongs which a native ruler should have removed long ago."

AN AUDACIOUS EXAMINER.

The *Indian Spectator* says it should not wonder if female education in the State of Travancore takes many years to recover from the shock which the publication of a certain question-paper must have given to the minds of the parents and relatives of the girls. "Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as by want of heart. Considerable sensation has been caused in the Southern Presidency by the publication in a Vernacular journal of a question-paper set to the girl-pupils of the sixth form of the Travancore Normal School. The paper is said to contain questions of a peculiarly indecent kind, and the friends of Female Education are naturally very indignant. The person who set the question-paper turns out to be a Master of Arts of the Madras University, and the way in which he explains his conduct is as audacious as the conduct itself. The examiner states that the stanzas he selected for examination are to be found in the books taught in the class. This makes matters worse, and only shows that adequate attention is not paid to the choice of text-books for girl-schools in Travancore."

THE RECENT PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

The *Indian Spectator* Discoures: "So, the Parsees could not retrieve at Poona the honours they had lost on the Esplanade here. But they showed, relatively and absolutely, very good form in the second Presidency match; and a very tough fight it was for the Europeans. Greig was, of course, the hero of the day, and the enthusiasm with which, at the termination of the game, he was lifted up and carried on shoulders to the Gymkhana pavilion, was proof positive that, but for him, the European team would not have come up to the level of the Parsi combination. Take away his 158 runs, once not out, and the average of the European bats falls to 10 runs, as against 16, of their opponents. But cricket teams always have their heads and tails; and it would be unchivalrous to deny to the European Eleven the full credit, that their double and decisive victory of the year entitles them to."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Paley, Lt-Col, Punjab, 18th Hussars, from leave, from Umballa.
Nedham, Major, Bo, I S C, from furlough, from England.
Darley, Lt, Bo, 9th Bo I, from leave, from England.
Purefoy, Capt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, from leave, from England.
Drummond, Lt, Bengal, Foreign Dept, from leave, from England.
Milner, Lt, Bengal, The Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
Allen, Capt, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.
Turner, Surg, Capt, Punjab, A M S, from furlough, from England.
Trevor, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, from leave, from England.
Bairnsfather, Capt, I S C, from leave, from England.
Cole, Capt, Ms, Ordnance Dept, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 4.

McNaught, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, H S, Exam, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Maclean, Lt, Ms, Ordnance Dept, from leave.
Potts, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, to Rangoon.
Oldfield, Lt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Shaw, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, to join, to Quetta.
Harding, Lt, Bo, Insp Army Schools, on duty, to Aden.
Mackenzie, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on joining, to Muttra.
Erskine, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Manchester, on joining, to Dinapore.
Anderson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex, to join, to Fyzabad.
Hamer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Young, Surg-Major, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to Peshawar.
Robinson, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Unattached List, to join, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th October, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m.
2. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on Wednesday next at 8-30 p.m.
3. The Corps Trumpeters will parade at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesday next 7th instant at 7 a.m. for Trumpet and Bugle practice.
4. A prospectus of the "Volunteer League of the British Empire" has been received. The papers can be seen at both Head-quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Polo Tournament.—A tent will be provided for the Club members. Admission will be by ticket which can be obtained at the Fort Club.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th October, 1896.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 3977, Vol. B. Sibbald.
2. The prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowree Ranges, Poona from the 18th to 28th November 1896. Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries, and entrance fees to the Adjutant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE LATE PRINCE LOBANOFF'S VIEW OF ENGLISH POLICY.

THE following article, culled from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, contains an interesting apercu of the point of view from which the late Prince Lobanoff, while Ambassador in London, regarded English policy. The reminiscence bears the stamp of Sir W. H. Russell, the veteran special correspondent, "the Pen of the Crimean War." It loses none of its interest on that account. Prince Lobanoff, who was destined to give a new impress to the foreign policy of Russia in the last eighteen months of his long life, appears to have foreshadowed even so long ago as the period when he was accredited to the Court of St. James the principles which Russia has followed with such remarkable success in the last year or two. The Prince's estimate of the value that the French Alliance would possess for England in the Far East and in Europe is remarkable, seeing the advantages which Russia has reaped and is reaping from knowing how to profit by a close understanding with that Power :—

The regret at the death of Prince Lobanoff to which the press of Europe has given expression had ample justification in the character of the man and in his policy. His was a commanding personality. If Europe owes anything to his labours, Russia owes him much. Prince Lobanoff accentuated her position, and carved out with masterly precision her share in shaping the destinies of the world. But it cannot be said that he was a friend to England, which has had the misfortune to have incurred the dislike of some great states men like Prince Bismarck and the Muscovite. The latter bore with ill-concealed uneasiness the exile, stately as it was, of his residence in London when he was Ambassador for a few shorts years. Prince Lobanoff had personal friends in England, and he recognised many noble points in the character of its people, and admired the learning which illustrated the annals of its great universities. But he was not a friend of Parliaments. With all his love of letters and his profound acquaintance with the works of the best writers in philosophy and history, he regarded an "educated proletariat" as a dangerous element in a State. Most courteous and most polished of men, he, as "Eothen" did, regarded argument as a heating process ; but in intimate society he did not hesitate to express his opinions with the utmost frankness. He was the guest one night at a "surprise" dinner given by an amiable lady—who had not then succeeded to the title which she now enjoys—in her lodging in a small street near Manchester-square, where the other guests were the late Duke of Sutherland, the late Mr. T. Chenery, a Roman Catholic Bishop (Pattison), and two other gentlemen of no particular importance. The Prince, who descended from a magnificent equipage, walked up the narrow staircase and entered the apartment with as much dignity and grace as if he were appearing in an Imperial or Royal salon, and in a few moments he was quite at his ease and delighted every one by his pleasant manner and excellent talk. But some expression of Mr. Chenery, indicating his dissent from a remark of the Prince, caused the latter to trice up a port and run out a gun, and presently we found ourselves listening to an animated conversation, in which Prince Lobanoff maintained that a state which depended on commerce and colonies could not last, as its extremities lay outside the centre of its life. "History shows that colonies when they become powerful will break away from the mother country and set up for themselves. They will protect their industries and by degrees become rivals. In the near future the United States, which sprang from your loins, will be your most formidable competitors all over the world. In any conflict (with us) she would range herself alongside our absolutism rather than with your feeble compromise between it and Republicanism. Your insular prejudices are so strong that you deliberately alienate the power which would exercise in union with you a preponderating influence in the Far East, and be a dominant factor in European complications." "Your Excellency means Russia, I suppose?" said Mr. Chenery. "Certainly not! All to be hoped for there is neutrality, benevolent as long as you are well-disposed. With France it is otherwise. She is gathering herself up ; her arm is still strong. France touches the hearts of Eastern nations. Of course, your steamships and your railways are powerful proofs of English enterprise ; but the great image of Napoleon still fills men's minds there. Though you hunted him out of Egypt and destroyed his navy, your great Nelson to them is nobody. In the East there are but three faiths, and there are only two Churches, the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox. All the world laughed when you installed a bishop at Jerusalem." Here was a point on which Mr. Chenery was very strong, and the discussion lasted till the carriages were announced. "If I were an Englishman," said Prince Lobanoff, "I would do my best to conciliate the public opinion of the world ; to secure peace, if possible ; if that were not possible without loss of honour, to secure friends. No one would behold without emotion the humiliation of this ancient, honourable, and distinguished people, or the ruin of the delightful island from which so much light has gone out into the dark places of the world. But you seem to court or to defy it."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain W R Wright, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta (5th September) brought a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G E Fry, Lieut Farmer, Lt Coddington, Captain Matchan, Captain Lyon, Lt Timmis, Mr J Sladen, Mr Oomer Bux, Mr Dohvala, Mrs Pickering, 5 non-Commissioned Officers and 208 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Warberton, Mr P Soonderjee and friend one native gentleman, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal	10-10	J A Cassum
B	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
C	Naderi	1169	Raffin	Jedda	6-10	B & P S N Co
E	Bullionist	2195	Sumner	Calcutta	7-10	F Muir
F	Alphee	998	Desprot	Delegoa Bay	10-10	E de Baillow
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	N F		H C Joosub
M	Merrit	449	Gillimore	Natal		D Abdoola
O	Arracan	18.7	Dugned	Rangoon		W & A Graham
Q	Goa	1217	Plummer	Zanzibar	10-10	M M & Co

30 tons Crane.

	Thibet	1695	Garrett			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Mangalore	5-10	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Bhownugger	6-10	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	6-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Arabia	2330	Read	Liverpool	13-10	W & A Graham
3	D Baduino	3044	Cowfa	Genoa	15-10	F Crocco
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-10	F Crocco
8	Medusa	1692	Walluschnig	Trieste	5-10	A L S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	6-10	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ganges, for Aden.
" Kerbella, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ilcafee, for Shore and Maculla.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2.—Steamers Clitus, Maharani, Coconada and Kohinur.

THE papers are filled every day, writes the *World*, with announcements about the latter part of the tour of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, but these statements (all of which are French in origin) are wholly unworthy of notice. They are certainly not going to Italy. Strenuous efforts are being made by the French Government to induce the Empress to accompany her husband to Paris, but according to present arrangements, she will stay at Balmoral during his visit to France, meeting him again at Darmstadt. The statement that the Emperor and Empress will visit London is incorrect. If the weather is fine the Emperor is to proceed from Dundee or Leith to Cherbourg in the Imperial yacht, but if a change of plan should be advisable he will travel direct from Ballater to Portsmouth (by the Queen's route, via Reading and Basingstoke), and is to embark at that port. It is to be feared that the French enthusiasm about the Imperial visit will be considerably diminished when it becomes known that before returning to Russia the Emperor and Empress are to spend three weeks in Germany, at Darmstadt, Coburg, and Schwerin, and that their Majesties will pay a visit to the Empress Frederick at Friedrichshof, near Cromberg, where they are to have a second meeting with the Emperor William.

THERE is no truth in the statement that Major Lugard, Chief of the British West Charterland Company's Expedition, is "missing."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	88	44	86	69	93	2	87	12
Monday, Oct. 5	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	88	44	86	69	93	2	87	12
Total fall to Oct. 5 1895	73	50	62	86	64	9	63	91
Total fall to Oct. 5 1894	87	71	74	8	75	5	64	20

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	281	73
October 2	0	31
Total	282	4

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·840	W	3	90·6	63·1	57	...	7·46	...
Sirsa	29·838	WNW	6	87·3	66·3	54	..	9·26	...
Delhi	29·843	W	5	97·7	69·4	48	...	20·76	—5·46
Agra	29·851	NW	6	101·5	68·8	48	...	10·89	—16·14
Cawnpore	29·867	WNW	4	102·9	74·6	47	...	12·9	
Allahabad	29·781	W	2	104·1	71·3	67	...	19·84	—15·86
Jhansi	29·873	C	3	102·6	74·7	38	...	30·60	—6·62
Jacobabad	29·903	C	2	95·0	60·6	54	...	1·85	—0·88
Karachi	29·902	ENE	4	95·3	64·0	47	...	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore	29·909	NW	5	96·6	66·0	44	...	11·45	—15·05
Ajmere	29·932	W	3	92·4	61·7	57	...	24·36	+4·53
Deesa	29·866	ENE	9	101·4	67·0	27	...	25·14	—0·51
Ahmedabad	29·857	NW	3	102·3	74·1	37	...	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·858	N	5	98·0	68·9	54	...	19·38	+5·82
Rajkot	29·874	NE	4	98·9	69·3	49	...	38·30	+10·81
Voraval	29·834	N	8	94·1	71·8	44	...	16·87	...
Neemuch	29·908	NNE	6	91·8	64·7	35	...	28·96	—1·35
Indore	29·891	NE	3	91·2	67·1	38	...	26·98	—5·22
Saugor	29·846	N	4	93·3	72·6	32	...	37·15	—7·58
Jubbulpore	29·833	N	1	96·5	70·1	47	...	65·35	+9·95
Hoshangabad	29·867	N	1	96·9	73·1	43	...	41·89	—10·73
Khandwa	29·863	NE	3	100·7	76·1	36	..	33·54	+3·34
Raipur	29·802	NNW	3	96·9	75·1	69	...	62·28	+15·44
Nagpur	29·814	Calm	1	99·3	76·6	55	...	50·27	+5·87
Amraoti	29·819	NNW	4	101·3	76·8	47	...	29·61	—2·31
Akola	29·824	SE	2	102·3	76·8	53	...	25·35	—6·64
Surat	29·832	W	L	94·7	79·1	73	...	42·01	—3·00
Malegaon	29·847	WNW	4	98·9	77·1	67	...	22·76	+1·40
Bombay	29·817	NE	9	91·8	81·2	73	...	86·86	+16·21
Poona	29·856	ESE	9	97·5	70·9	61	...	26·90	+5·47
Ahmednagar	29·842	NNE	5	96·4	72·4	58	...	15·69	...
Aurangabad	29·856	Calm	3	91·8	71·2	65	0·18	27·59	..
Sholapur	29·831	Calm	5	102·2	70·0	35	...	10·04	—15·96
Ratnagiri	29·822	ESE	4	89·4	75·9	79	...	69·41	—36·64
Belgaum	29·817	Calm	8	92·2	63·9	64	...	57·75	+19·86
Goa	29·848	Calm	7	89·1	73·4	91	...	71·00	...
Karwar	29·852	ENE	3	90·3	70·5	88	...	101·96	—13·75
Mangalore	29·852	ENE	2	88·3	77·4	83	...	116·06	+12·74
Calicut	29·845	ESE	6	87·7	75·0	84	...	93·98	+13·18
Cochin	29·828	NE	L	88·2	73·7	87	2·12	87·05	+13·15
Bangalore	29·872	ESE	8	83·3	62·9	73	..	14·87	—5·51
Secunderabad	29·825	C	4	97·7	69·4	59	...	19·70	—6·71
Masulipatam	29·814	WNW	3	92·6	76·9	81	...	22·90	—1·97
Bellary	29·821	S	4	99·2	73·2	40	...	2·17	—9·39
Cuddapah	29·823	SE	G	97·1	73·8	61	...	14·47	—6·65
Madras	29·825	WNW	2	90·0	75·5	83	...	15·67	—0·71
Coimbatore	29·863	E	2	87·9	72·3	89	...	11·55	+6·07
Trichinopoly	29·832	Calm	3	92·5	76·8	81	...	5·13	—7·31
Negapatam	29·832	S	9	91·0	79·9	85	...	5·11	—6·61
Colombo	29·835	SSE	5	84·5	76·0	83	...	29·25	+5·87

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J J H = 0·00 (89·28) ; G T H=0·00 (85·69) ; St G H=0·00 (91·26) ; C P=0·00 (86·86).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Veraval, Raipur, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Sind and Rajputana, and at Neemuch, and lowest at and about Allahabad. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season over the greater part of the country, and the minimum largely so at Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Allahabad, and the lowest 61° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Saugor, Surat, Calicut, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Colombo. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·12"), and light showers at Aurangabad. Conditions are only slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast.

OCT. 4.

Pressure has increased briskly at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Ajmere and Aden, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the reporting area. The distribution is very irregula, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. The maximam temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal over the greater part of the country, and the minimum in large excess at Aden, Malegaon, Saugor, and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Allahabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Lahore and Agra, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Aden, Colombo, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Surat, Lahore and Agra. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sirsa, Aurangabad, Cochin, Coimbatore and Colombo, and a few drops at Lahore, Malegaon, Poona and Calicut. The weather in the Punjab and North-West Porvinces is slighty unsettled, and local scattered showers are probable. In Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast local scattered showers are also to be expected. An area of abnormally low pressure exists on and off the Malabar Coast, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled codition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SUNDAY'S observations :—The barometer has risen briskly over North-West India. A high pressure area has appeared there with north-west winds and much lower temperatures, while showers varying between a few drops and about half-an inch of rain have been received over North-West Himalayas and a considerable part of the Punjab. In other parts of India the barometric changes are small and the general conditions little changed, but along the west coast the barometer reads below normal and the winds are between south and east from Colombo, north to Bombay, so that the weather is inclined to become unsettled along this coast. In Burma the barometer is falling briskly with northerly winds, but the only rainfall reported are a few light showers in Tovoy and Yamethin. Showers have continued over South Peninsula, the hottest area is in the Ganjetic Plain and Bombay and Deccan, where the mean temperature is six to nine degrees above the normal.

Monday's observations :—The Baromter has fallen briskly over the Panjab and also over the north of the Bombay presidency, but the principal barometric change is over north-east India and Burma, where pressure has given way briskly to rapidly. A well defined depression lies over Lower Burma and neighbouring part of the Bay with its centre near rangoon. Winds over Greater part of the Bay are affected by the disturbance, but so far the only rainfall has been half an inch at Tavoy. A storm will probably develop and travel over the Bay. On curved path along the West Coast the changes are less decided, but here also the weather is unsettled. The mean temperature is low over North-West India and South Madras, but remains excessive elsewhere, most so over the central parts of the country, but the fall of temperature will probably pass eastward. Light showers of rain have fallen in North-West Himalayas and heavy showers in Cochin.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, nd avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 15.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut the Hon C G Gore-Langton from 3rd Bn the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Second Lieutenant, vice H F Searight, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut R E McI Lomer to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut H J Smith to be Lieutenant to complete establishment. Sec Lieut M M Moncrieff, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H J Smith.

2nd Dragoons—Sec Lieut C P Foster to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

13th Hussars—Capt E W N Pedder is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

14th Hussars—Lieut R C Stephen, to be Adjutant, vice Capt E J Tickell, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

20th Hussars—Capt G W Dundas, from the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Captain, vice G W W D'Arcy Evans, who exchanges ; Sec Lieut A Goring to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

Coldstream Guards—Sec Lieut T H E Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice R C E Skeffington-Smith, seconded.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Major R H MacCarthy retires on retired pay.

Devonshire Regt—Capt G H D'Oyley to be Major, vice G D Stawell, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

Bedfordshire Regt—Capt G W W D'Arcy Evans, from 20th Hussars, to be Captain, vice G W Dundas, who exchages.

Royal Irish Regt—Sec Lieut F S Lillie to be Lieutenant, vice W N Lushington, seconded.

Royal Scots Fus—Lieut W Hayes-Sadler to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major the Hon A S Hardinge, promoted ; Sec Lieut H M Trenchard to be Lieutenant, vice W Hayes-Sadler ; Sec Lieut E H Finch, from the Lancashire Fus, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H M Trenchard.

Royal Welsh Fus—Capt C E Bancroft is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut V J Birkbeck to be Lieutenant vice H S Tew, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—The following Captains to be Majors :—A D B Buckley, vice W E Briggs, promoted, and L Munro, vice H A Tapp, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Sec Lieut F D Murray to be Lieutenant, vice R H Pitcairn, resigned.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt).—Lieut-Col T A Beale, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay ; Major T Currie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T A Beale.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt T R Johnson-Smyth to be Major, vice H D Rosseter, deceased ; Sec Lieut A K Robb to be Lieutenant, vice H C Oakes, seconded, Sec Lieut L F Ashburner, from the Indian Staff Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R E C Hall, who exchanges.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt G Staunton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Capt F Gordon is seconded for service on the Staff, Lieut E B Towse to be Captain, vice J A L Haldane, seconded, Sec-Lieut G S G Craufurd to be Lieutenant, vice E D Towse ; Lieut J D Darlymple-Hay, from 3rd Bn, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice G S G, Craufurd.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut H L Henderson to be Captain, vice R L' E McKerrell, seconded, Sec Lieut H B F Baker-Carr to be Lieutenant, vice H L Henderson ; Sec Lieut G W Muir, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H B F Baker-Carr.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut-Col W L Brereton is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort' Own)—Capt A E Jenkins to be Major, vice W W C Verner, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Lieut H M Biddulp to be Captain, vice A E Jenkins ; Sec Lieut P G A Cox to be Lieutenant, vice J E Gough, seconded ; Sec Lieut G M A Ellis to be Lieutenant, vice H M Biddulph, Lieut H R E Harrison, from 4th South Wales Borderers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G M A Ellis.

Army Service Corps.—The following officers are seconded, for special extra-regimental employment :—Capt D K E Hall and Qmr and Hon Lieut J Anderson. Lieut R Ford to be Captain, vice A K Gillespie, seconded.

Royal Military College.—Capt L Conway-Gordon, R M A, to be an Instructor, vice Lieut-Col S J M Jopp, who has resigned that appointment.

Army Chaplains' Department.—The Rev A R Witt, M A, to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, dated May 28, 1894, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to May 28, 1895, and not to carry back allowances.

Army Medical Staff.—The following Surg-Lieut-Colonels to be Brig-Surg-Lieut Colonels :—W B Slaugher, vice J L Notter, M D, promoted ; and A L Browne, M D, vice H Comerford, M D, promoted.

Army Ordnance Department.—Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt J Hodgson is seconded for service in the department of the Insp-General of Ordnance.

Army Pay Department.—Staff Paym and Hon Lieut-Col F O Sargeant Openshaw is placed on retired pay ; Paym and Hon Major F M Macock to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lieut-Col F O Sargeant Openshaw.

Half-Pay.—Major A G Holland, from 15th Hussars, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Brevet.—Capt C A Edwards, I S C, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations in Central Africa, 1894.

Indian Staff Corps.—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List —Col J Grierson, Col T A Scott, and Lieut-Col G M Abbott.

Memorandum.—Lieut-Col P F Robertson, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers.—Capt H C Bridger, Major and Hon Lieut-Col, late 3rd Royal Sussex Regt, resigns his commission; Sir F Burdett, late Lieutenant 17th Lancers, to be Lieutenant ; E C H Kennard, Esq., late Second Lieutenant Grenadier Guards, to be Second Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut S A M Copeman to be Surgeon-Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W F S Mann, to Anson ; C G Robinson, to Vulcan, when recommissioned.

Commanders—A H D Ravenhill, to Victory for Lighting, in command ; A H Shirley, to Vivid for Decoy, in command (Sept 12).

Lieutenants—J F E Green, to Wildfire for Salmon, in command ; R M Harbord, to Wildfire, for Sturgeon, in command ; H Blackett, to Victory for Hardy, in command ; A Farrington, to Vivid for Sunfish, in command ; R M Hayes, to Victory for Lightning (Sept 12) ; A C Buck to Victory, additional for signal course ; S V S C Messum, to President, additional for R N C ; A W B Smith, to Colossus (Sept 12) ; H W Colomb (W H C S Thring, H Stansbury, M H Cobbe, B Holme-Sumner Sir M MacGregor, C D Carpendale, C T M Fuller, F A Whitehead, J H S Bourne, W Mellor, F C Brown, F Wray, P Franklin, P M R Royds and C C Peaty, to Excellent, additional, to qualify for gunnery duties (Sept 30) ; F G S G Brooker H G Vereker, H E Browne, M F Suster, A K Waistell, H Strickland, H F P Sinclair, and H G Glennie, to Vernon, additional, to qualify for torpedo duties (Sept. 30) All the above to join the R N College Sept 30 ; H D Wilkin, to Sparrow, in command, when recommissioned.

Sub-Lieutenants—W C G Ruxton, to Vivid, for Decoy ; A P Solfleet, to Wildfire, for Salmon ; H L Wells, to Wildfire, for Sturgeon ; A P Addison, to Victory, for Hardy ; A H Nelson, to Vivid, for Sunfish (Sept 12).

Midshipmen—F F Rose, to Victory, additional, for disposal (Sept 10) ; P W Tindal-Atkinson, to Victory, additional for disposal (Sept 11).

Staff Commander—T B Moody, to Pembroke, additional, for Monarch (Sept 12).

Fleet Engineers—W H Burner, to Vivid, additional, for reserve ; J Leighton, to Blake ; G White to Excellent, additional, for Hero, and for supervision of machinery of gunboat tenders to Excellent (Sept 23) ; H J Lock, to Black Prince ; J R B Wright, to Trafalgar ; R J Wheeler, to Defiance, additional, for Torpedo Store, Devonport (Sept 11) ; C W Thorne, to Calypso (Sept 16).

Staff Engineers—W H Bramsdon, to Howe ; J T Purkis, to be detailed for duty in Europe ; J R J Pedrick, to Anson ; G W Barry, to Vivid, additional, for Forth (Sept 11) ; G E Bench, to Vivid, additional, for Furious (Sept. 18).

Chief Engineer—S A Screech, to Victory, additional, for gunnery and torpedo boats (Sept 11).

Engineer—W Ryan, to Victory, additional, for Bengal ; C T D Greetham, to Seahorse ; W S Westbrook, to inflexible ; A T Webb, to Melampus, additional, for Gossamer (Sept 15) ; T S Guyer, to be lent to Starfish, (undated).

Assistant Engineer—H E Nicholls, probationary to Melampus, additional, for Gossamer (Sept 15).

D I G of Hospital and Fleets—T Bolster, to Haslar Hospital (Sept 12).

Staff Surgeon—J C F Whicher, to Briton (Sept 28).

Surgeons—H C Aruthoon, to Excellent, additional, for disposal (Sept 14) ; W S H Sequeira, E G E O'Leary, J G Fowler, and J C G Reed, to Victory ; S Crocees, and W J Stitt, to Wildfire ; C M Beadnell, J W Craig, and A T Wysard, to Pembroke, all additional, and for disposal (Sept 15).

Assistant Paymaster—B U Colclough, to Pembroke (Sept 17).

Gunners—W E Towser, to Victory for Lightning ; E A Wallace, to Vivid for Decoy ; G Booth, to Wildfire for Salmon ; S Crosscombe, to Wildfire for Sturgeon ; A P Breakspear, to Victory for Hardy ; A G Baggs, to Vivid for Sunfish (Sept 12); J Cannon, to Vivid, additional, for Juno ; H Bowden to Cambridge, additional, for Cuckoo ; W Barrett, to Victory, additionl, for School of Signalling (Sept 11) ; C E Hutchings, to Impregnable, additional, for service in Circe (Sept 14).

Chief-Boatswain—W Cousins, to Vivid, additional, for Prince Albert (Sept 25).

Boatswain—T Rice, to Victory, additional, for charge of Dockyard Reserve Stores, and to assist chief-boatswain ; J A Minter (a), to Alexandra for signal duties ; T Broderick, to Caylpso (Sept 28) ; J Lyons, to Talbot for quarterdeck duties (Sept 15) ; T Whittle, to Vivid (a), to St Vincent (Sept 23).

Chief Carpenter—H Evans, to Devastation (Sept 15).

Carpenter—F N Barber, to Volage ; A A Martin to Invincible (Sept 12) ; G H Porter, to Vivid additional, for Gorgon (Sept 7) ; J Moynahan, to Hibernia, additional, for Orion (Sept 12).

Head Schoolmaster—E Marsden, to Ganges ; J H Palmer to Excellent (Oct 7).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Sep 8—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major D J Kysh has been placed on the Retired List, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 12, 1885.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentleman has been appointed as a Sub-Lieutenant, viz :—S C Magrath.

Sept 9—Sub-Lieut G W Williams, R N R, to be Sub-Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet. Staff Paym C Raxworthy has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet. Paym J Green has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet. Paym H L Warren has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster on the Retired List.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut J S Brogden is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

Sept 10—Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman R M Reynolds has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

Sept. 11.—Acting Sub-Lieut B E M Waters has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut R L Stephen has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Sept 12—Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut T H Franks has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

WITH reference to the sensational pamphlet issued by an Indian gentleman who recently returned from Natal to India regarding the condition of Indians in that Colony, the Agent-General for Natal informs Reuter's Agency that the statements of the gentleman referred to are absolutely refuted by the fact that the great majority of the Indians in the Colony who have the right to claim a free passage back to India declined to avail themselves of the privilege. It is not true that the railway and tram car officials treat the Indians like beasts, and any Indian who is robbed or assaulted in the Colony can obtain redress just in the same manner as any Englishman. In no part of the world do Indians enjoy greater protection and prosperity than in Natal. The Indian Government will know quite well what value to attach to the statements of the native gentleman who has published the pamphlet, and it would not be backward in making representations to the Government of Natal if occasion called for it.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE existence of "lake dwellings," not unlike those of Switzerland, among the islands and "bayous" of Florida is a most interesting discovery of Mr. Frank Cushing, the well-known explorer of the Arizona cave-dwellings. Until the middle of this century "lake dwellings," or houses and villages built on piles over the waters of a lake, some of them dating from the end of the age of polished flints, were unknown to science, and until Mr. Cushing's discovery were probably unheard of in North America, at least, though in Lake Maracaibo there is, or was, a similar construction. Mr. Cushing was sent out by the University of Pennsylvania to explore the keys and "kitchen middens" of Florida, as mentioned in these columns at the time. These "kitchen middens" are similar to those on the coast of Denmark—that is to say, mounds of decaying shells, such as cockles, mussels, and oysters, left by the primitive people who fed on these molluscs. Those of Florida, according to Lyell and other writers, also contain fresh-water shells, such as paludines and ampularia, bones of the Virginia deer, opossum, racoon, potsherds, hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and bits of coarse thread, but they do not give much information as to their savage makers.

Mr. Cushing stayed at Tarpon Springs, Pine Island and excavated near a mound which rose from an ancient basin, having a system of canals leading in all directions. He unearthed over 600 skeletons, together with wooden masks, pottery, idols of stone, blades of flint, and ornaments, similar to those found in Mexico. The bodies of the chiefs were doubled on themselves and mummified, as in Peru. Some of the bones of the poorer people had been disjointed and piled together with the skull, while others were wrapped in skins or laid in wooden boxes. The masks which covered some of the skeleton faces resembled animals and were, perhaps, "totems." At Hope Mound and elsewhere potsherds like those found in Tenessee covered the bones. One woman carried on her breast a copper plate beautifully worked, and fine pearls fallen from a string lay beside her. Some of the skeletons showed arrowheads in their bones, and broken skulls, and these being, doubtless, warriors killed in battle, had masks or bowls over their heads by way of honour. Each clan seems to have had a separate cemetery. The stone objects were made of mica, hematite, steatite or soapstone, diorite, crystal, &c. The minerals came from as far as Georgia and Carolina, Mexico, Lake Superior, Iowa, and Cuba. Mr. Cushing believes that the islets or "keys" are artificial themselves, and hopes yet to prove his opinion.

Some years ago Dr. Alan, a Swede, patented a method of keeping milk from coagulating by adding bichromate of potash, but this method of retarding coagulation by chromates has been tried carefully in France of late, and found wanting. The "dose" required to attain the result colours the milk and spoils the sale.

A sculptor either imitates the form of living animals and plants or he ornaments objects with geometrical designs. But it is possible to mix the two classes of figure together, and Owen Jones, in his grammar of art, says that so far from its being necessary to faithfully copy the natural forms of plants and animals, in the best periods of art the imitation is conventional, and true enough to recall the original, but fictitious enough not to destroy the unity of the work. This rule, he observes, has been invariably followed during great periods of art and violated in periods of decadence. Dr. Regnault, however, has shown from a comparison of savage ornamentation that this rule is not merely a characteristic of great periods of art, but is founded in the nature of man, for it is exemplified in the canoes of the South Sea Islanders, the war clubs of the negro, the heraldic posts of the Haidahs in Colombia, Central America, and elsewhere. The principles which guide the ornamental art of today come not from the Renaissance or the classical period, but from the very origin of art, and humanity.

At Nova Zemlya, the Russian astronomers observed the late solar eclipse with good effect. Notwithstanding the fact that clouds passed over the moon during the eclipse, they have obtained several photographs of the corona, which show it to have an enormous extension in space. The British expedition taken to the island by Sir George Baden-Powel in the Otaria has also been successful.

The "compass plant" of the American prairie, which turns its leaves in a north and south direction, is well-known to many readers of Captain Mayne Reid. Quite recently Mr. E. J. Hill, of Chicago, has investigated the orienting property of the Silphium lacinatum and the Silphium treebinthin aceum. The younger leaves point more accurately north and south than the older ones. Sir Joseph Hooker could tell when his fellow-travellers on the prairies changed their course by the angle the trail made with the direction of the leaves.

At the same meeting it was resolved to urge on Congress the desirability of further legislation on weights and measures, with a view to the early adoption of the metric system, which promises to become universal. The committee on electrical standards of measurement also resolved to construct such standards. With regard to the movement in Washington to create a new office of Director-in-Chief of the various scientific divisions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the holder of which would retain the post independently of political changes, the committee of the association have approved the object of the movement provided the Director be appointed only on the nomination of the National Academy of Science, which is the lawful adviser of the Government in scientific matters. The entire association have also protested against legislation on vivisection, on the ground that it would tend to hinder the advance of science, at a time when vivisection promises to achieve greater trimphs than ever before in the history of the world.

The health and welfare of animals, as well as men, they say, depend on such experiments, which have already saved millions of dollars in live property, and are the basis of our knowledge of hygiene and preventive medicine, and, in part, of surgery. At the same time, they deprecate cruelty and needless experiments in public schools, and they maintain that skilled biologists are the best judges of the wisdom and utility of animal experimentation. This is the scientific view of the matter, and resolves itself into a choice of two evils, the smaller evil of vivisection or the greater evil of ignorance and consequent suffering ; but, of course, it is based on physical welfare, and leaves the moral side of the question untouched.

The Royal Society of Canada intend to commemorate the first landing of Cabot in North America, and erect a monument to him at Sydney, Cape Breton. They will also hold a meeting at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from June 20th to 26th, next year.

An ingenious and simple method of comparing the luminosities of differently coloured lights is described by Mr. Frank P. Whitman, in the *Physical Review*. The principle on which Whitman's photometer is founded is due to Professor Rood. Rood prepared fifty gray discs differing successively in depth of tint from black to white. If a dark shade was combined with a light shade in the usual way, and rotated rather slowly, the familiar unpleasant sensation known as a 'flicker' was produced ; but if successive pairs, more and more nearly alike, were chosen, the flicker became less, until it almost, or quite, disappeared. Nearly the same effect was produced if, instead of a gray, some other colour was substituted on one of the discs. It was always possible to combine with it a gray disc of such a shade that the flicker nearly ceased, showing that this sensation is apparently independent of the wave-lengths of the lights compared and dependent only on the relative luminosities. In Whitman's instrument a coloured card and a white card are alternately exhibited to the eye of the observer. These cards are illuminated by lights of different intensities placed at opposite ends of a graduated photometer bar. By moving the support on which the cards are fixed along the photometer bar, a point is reached at which the flicker ceases. At this point the illumination of the white disc or card is taken to be equal to that of the coloured card, and the relative intensity of the sources of light can be calculated. Of course, instead of a coloured card a coloured light may be subjected to measurement. This instrument is said to give results quite as good as are obtained when two lights of the same colour are compared by the ordinary photometer.

The simplest form of apparatus for converting electricity and magnetism into mechanical motion is the electro-magenet. In this apparatus a piece of iron, usually made in three pieces for convenience, is wrapped with an insulated wire carrying a current of electricity. The three pieces of iron are generally arranged to form three sides of a rectangle, the fourth side being formed by the armature, which is also of iron. When a current of electricity is passing round the wire of the electro-magnet, lines of force—lines of motion, as the writer prefers to call them—pass across the air gap between the two free ends, the poles, and also between the free ends and the armature. These lines of motion create lines of motion among the iron molecules of the armature, which tend to force the armature towards the poles of the electro-magnet. When the impelling force of the magnetising electric current ceases, these lines of motion also gradually cease, the molecules of iron within the cores of the electro-magnet and the armature resume their closed magnetic circuits, and the armature obeying the force of gravity, or of the spring that is sometimes arranged to throw it off, falls back, to be re-attracted when the current again passes round the coils of the electro-magnet. In what is termed the solenoid or sucking magnet, a rod of iron is attracted into the circular cylindrical space provided for it surrounded by the magnetising coils, and again we have the same forces acting, though in a different manner—the energising force of the electric current creating what we term the magnetic state within the iron core, the armature in this case disturbing the magnetic circuits, and causing a resulting attraction, sucking the core into the space provided for it.

A GIRL'S ESCAPE.

ABOUT three miles from Blandford, Dorsetshire, England, is the little village of Tarrant Rushton. All the parish knew the pale and bloodless face of Miss Annie Coombs, who was in a decline. Her parents' fears that her wasting condition was the prelude to an early grave were shared by all who knew them, until latterly, with surprising rapidity, a remarkable change came over her : the weary and languid form became active and vigorous, and within a very brief period the girl had completely regained the health that had been denied her for more than five years.

A reporter, commissioned to enquire into the facts, called on the girl's mother. Mrs. Coombs gladly told the story, which we reprint in her own words. She confirmed every detail of her daughter's sad condition, and continued : "We happened to see Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in the newspapers, as having effected extraordinary cures in apparently hopeless cases, and I sent for some for my daughter. She had been ill since she was 11 years of age. She was 16 when we sent for the Pills. We tried two very clever doctors, who said she was suffering from *anæmia*. Her appetite was very bad, and she was subject to sickness. She had no particular pain, but was so pale and thin you could almost see through her hands."

"Will you tell me about the effect of Dr. Williams' Pills now, Mrs. Coombs?"

"Well," was the reply, "I sent for one box or Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them fof three days my daughter was much better. She began to have an appetite. Before she had finished taking one box she was quite able to work about the house. She had three boxes in all, and when she had taken these she was perfectly well. At the present time she is better than she has been since she was eleven."

"And you attribute the benefit solely to using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?"

"Yes," Mrs. Coombs replied ; "solely to the Pills and I would recommend them to everybody who is ill. I have taken them myself and find them very good for indigestion. My husband has also taken them ; and we both value them before any other medicine." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate ; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration ; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health ; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex ; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL EMBROCATION
1/2
2/6 3/6
PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & C.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt"
LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all [illegible] throughout India.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK. "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

FITS LIKE A GLOVE

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NOTICES.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyl, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil ; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production ; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements : All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly —*except* Cod Liver Oil ; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed : in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay.'—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOA EXCEL"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*;

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents :—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Thorough good value, Rs. 25.

The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade WW Mark

Pronounced by the **HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES** the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.

Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
TRADE MARK
S.H
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHFWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." [illegible] are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac [illegible]ly and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College, London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefory to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see thee have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST

MELLIN'S FOOD

is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

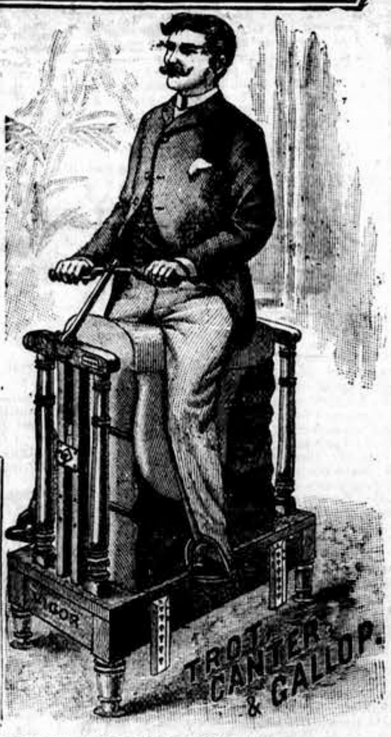
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
CHLORODYNE

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

SLEEP & REST

For Skin Tortured

BABIES

And Tired

MOTHERS

In One Application of

Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

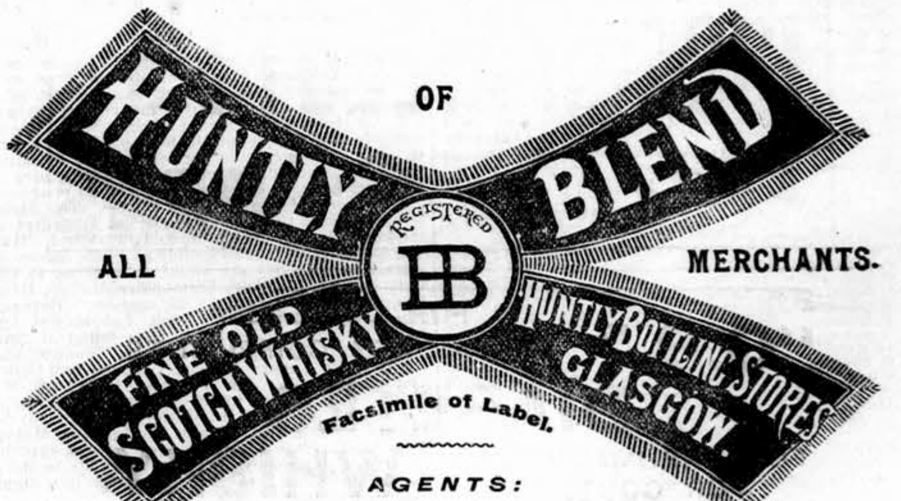
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.



OF ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above **diseases with each Bottle.**

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

London Medical Record.

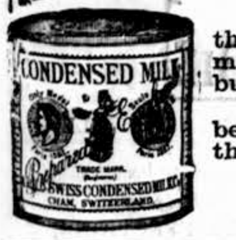
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

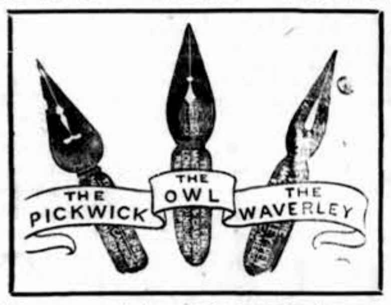
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure." *Standard.*

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

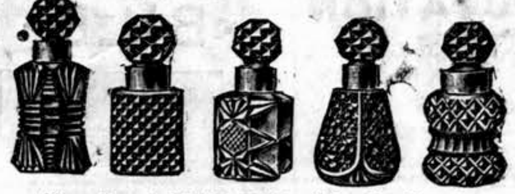
Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

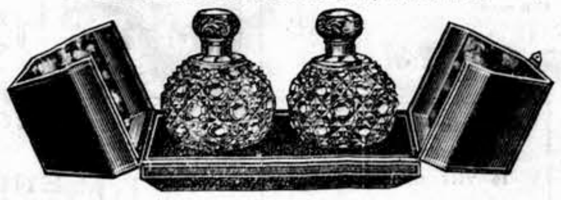


Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

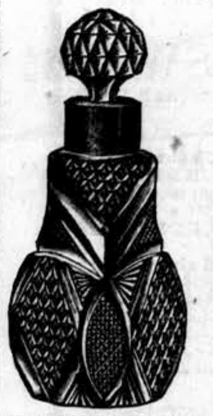
BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

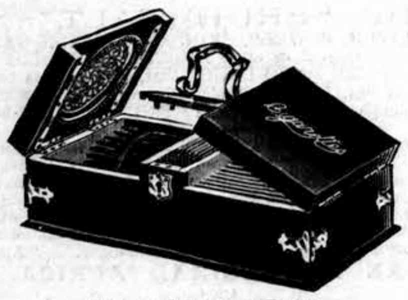
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.



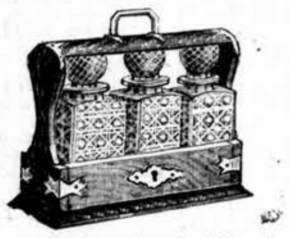
Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.



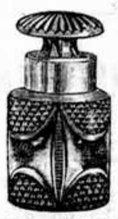
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



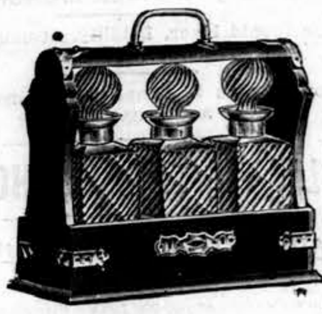
Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.



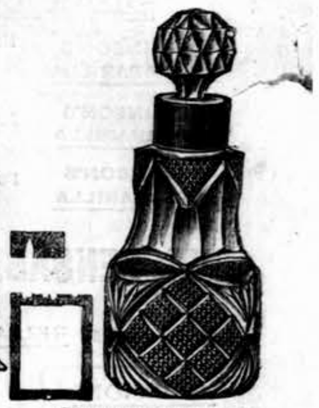
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.



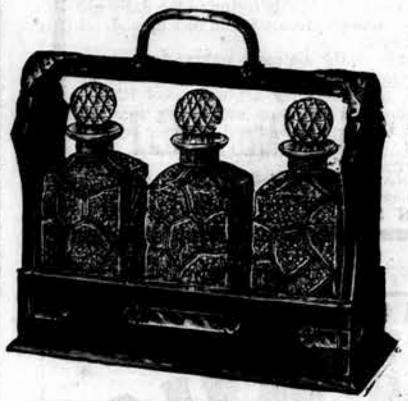
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.



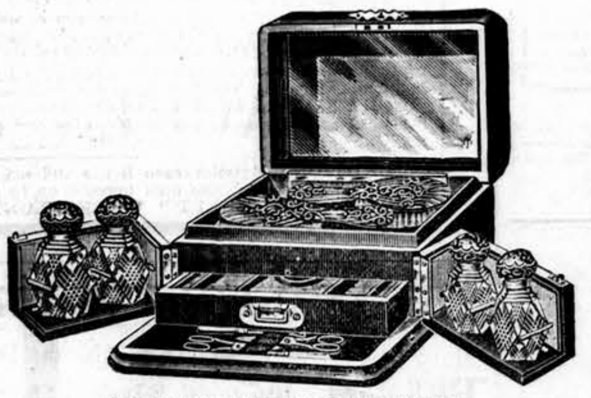
Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.



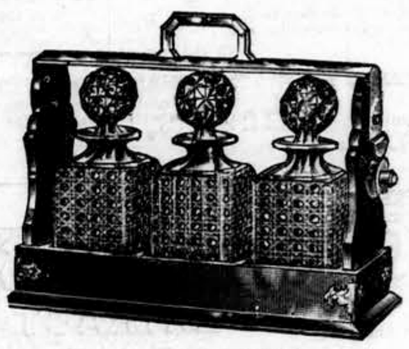
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



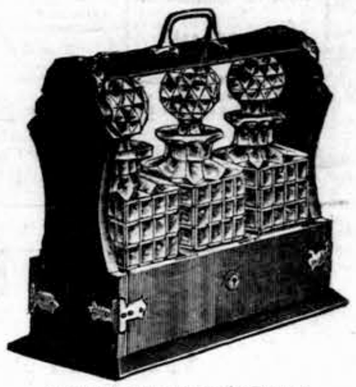
Tantalus Spirit Stand ....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... ,, 26.



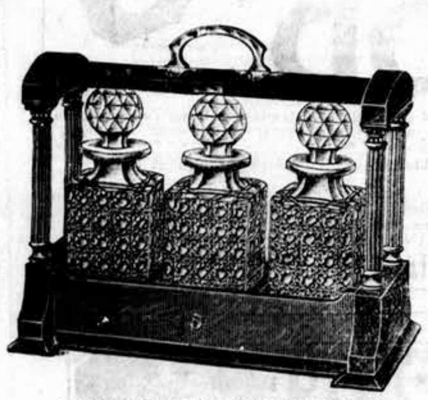
New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.



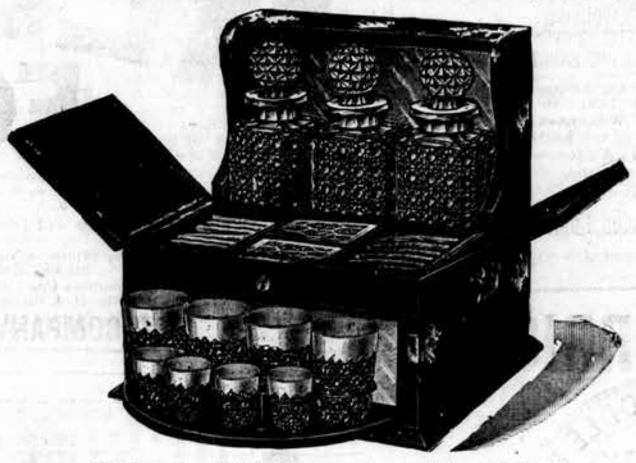
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.



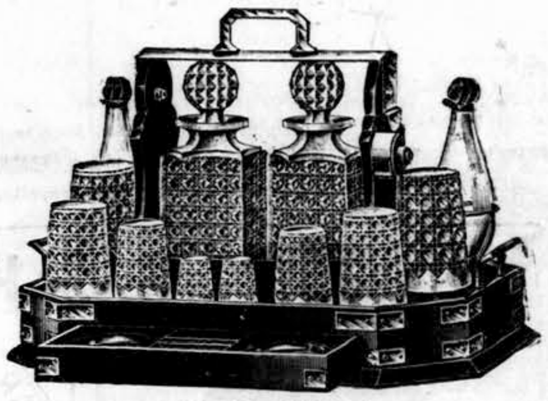
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.



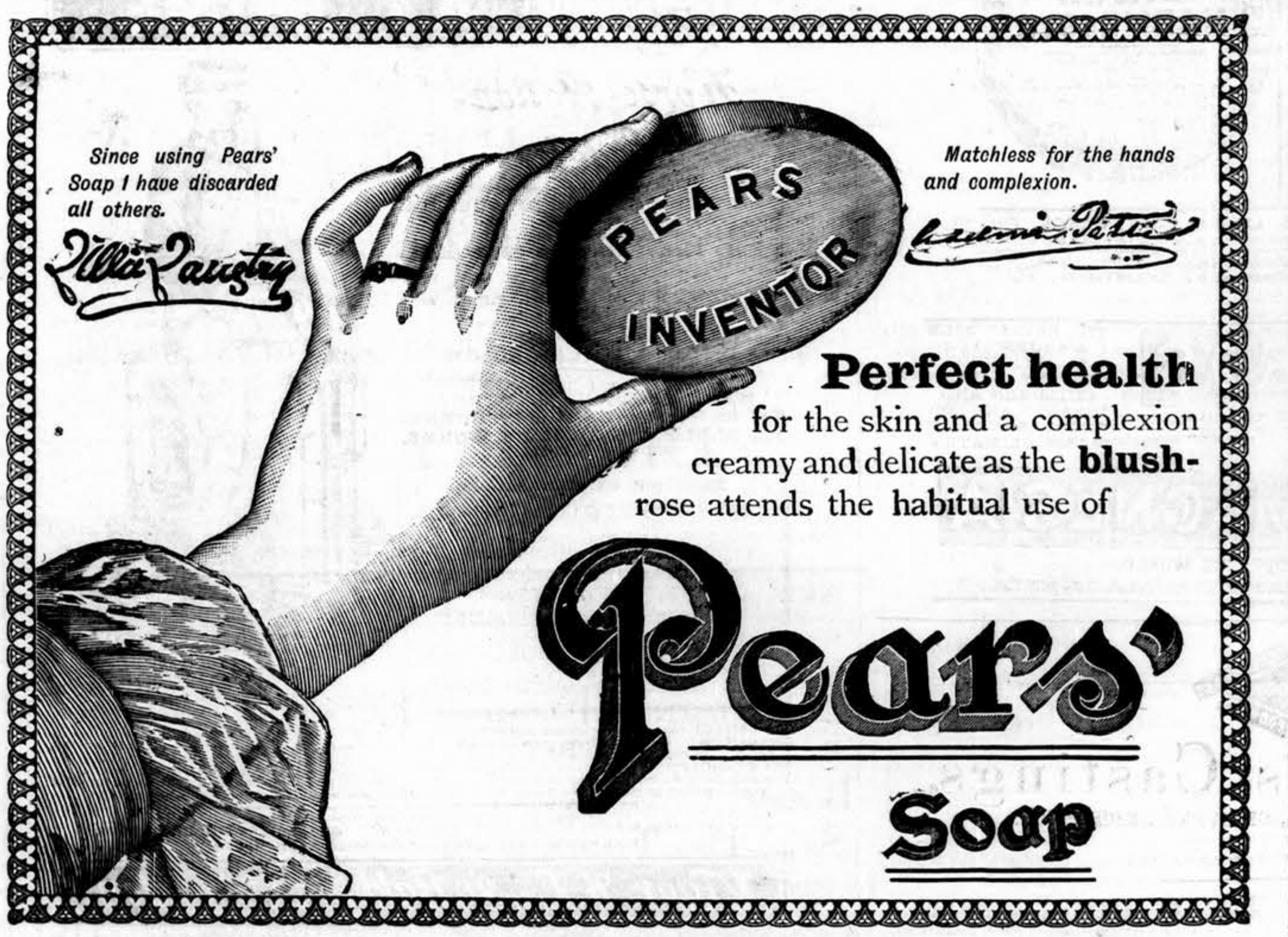
Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.



Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.

Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the **habitual** use of

Pears' Soap

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

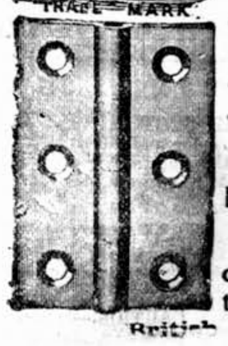
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co.'s

TRADE MARK

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,



WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAP
AND
BEST IN THE MA

Indent
can obtain
through all
British Merchants

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

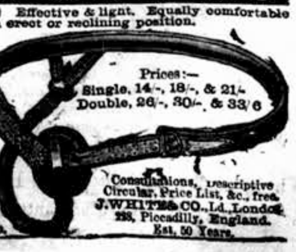
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRA... GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, ... nade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, C... hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.